INSURANCE.
The Cotton Association has not lagged behind.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

INSURANCE
But Cotton Merchants can do a lot to help Indian Insurance Companies.

VOL. NO. XVII 294—A BOMBAY FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1929. ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R.I.I.A.

VICEROY INVITES MAHATMA GANDHI

"FREEDOM FROM HUNGER COLD AND WANT."

What M. G. Desai Preached In His Paper "Spark."

EFENCE ARGUMENTS IN MEERUT CASE.

Jhabwalla On The "Pest Of Society."

MEERUT Dec. 12

Pleading for discharge of M. G. Desai, his counsel Mr. A. H. Kirtiker, urged that if people were not being tried for holding opinions there was no case against Desai who had preached through his newspaper the "Spark" what was daily being expressed from Socialist platforms in Britain. The accused, he said, was a Socialist member of "The Parliamentary Labour Club". He was not a member of either the Workers and Peasants' Party or the Communist Party.

"SPARK" NOT A PARTY ORGAN.

It was quite evident from the correspondence alleged to have passed between the accused and alleged conspirators that the "Spark" was not the party organ. Mr. Kirtiker challenged the prosecution to point out a single article or passage in the "Spark" where any violent overthrow of the state or severance of British connection had been preached or even suggested.

In the very first issue of the "Spark" the "Daily Herald", London, was mentioned as its unrealisable ideal. Mr. Kirtiker pointed out that by independence Desai meant economic independence as all genuine Socialists were anti-Imperialists and believed in transforming capitalist British Empire into a Socialist British Commonwealth.

"NO EVIDENCE OF CONSPIRACY."

Mr. Kirtiker quoted various authorities to show that mere association as had been alleged by the prosecution with other accused was no evidence of conspiracy.

Mr. Kirtiker concluded: "Desai has preached freedom from hunger, cold, starvation, degradation and misery for the poor and the oppressed but in doing so he has himself lost his own freedom for nine months. There is not a sufficient 'prima-facie' case against him which warrants his commital to the session."

DHARAMVIR SINGH'S SUPPLEMENTARY ARGUMENTS.

In the course of supplementary arguments Chowdhury Dharamvir Singh read extracts from his speeches in the U. P. Legislative Council and pleaded that he was an out and out Nationalist.

He had never accepted the Vice-Chairmanship of the Workers and Peasants' Party. He had never before heard that there was any conspiracy. He came to know of this charge after his arrest. A conspiracy in Meerut through the Workers and Peasants Party was beyond the comprehension of all persons of whom he claimed to be one.

KASLE ARGUES CASE IN MARATHI.

The accused Kasle argued his case himself in the Marathi language. He said that he did not understand the proceedings of the case and, therefore, he wondered what defence he was to offer. He pleaded that he was innocent of the charge brought against him.

Mr. F. H. Ansari, Counsel for the Defence, thanked the Magistrate "for the judicial independence" he had shown all along. Mr. Ansari pleaded that all the accused were either Nationalists or Trade Unionists, and should be discharged.

The accused Jhabwala then commenced his argument referring to the probable length of which he said he would relieve everyone connected with the case just before Christmas. He was of the opinion that in all political cases the accused must defend themselves.

"PEST OF SOCIETY."

He himself once joined the law classes but gave up attending them because he thought that lawyers were the pest of human society and that law was not a desirable profession. (Laughter). Jhabwala defined at length Trade Unionism and challenged the prosecution version that he was not a genuine trade unionist after the year 1927. The accused mentioned the trade unions which he asserted he had brought into being after 1927.

Mr. Mitter, Prosecution Counsel, objected to these references, as there was nothing in the evidence concerning these Unions.

Continuing, Jhabwala remarked that he and others had tried to improve the lot of suffering workers and like members of the Salvation Army, had worked for the termination and not the continuance of strikes. The organisation of the working classes, he thought, was the immediate programme before the country and he strongly denounced mere resolutions and the expenditure of money on the construction of huge pandals (Laughter).

Jhabwala remarked that many people thought that siding with Messrs. N. M. Joshi and Chamanlal was trade unionism in India. While disagreeing with this theory he said that he had even worked with them, particularly with Mr. Joshi. "It was due not a little to me that Mr. Joshi came to the forefront of the trade union movement"; but, added Jhabwala, disagreement with Mr. Joshi could not be construed as secession from trade union activity.

Jhabwala repeatedly declared that he was a genuine trade unionist and he notified his intention that he would remain so so long as the injustices of society continued. Jhabwala asserted that according to the complaint the Russian Government was the Communist International. As British diplomatic relations had been resumed with Russia, the case with the existing petition of complaint, could not lie.

Mr. Mitter said that there was no such evidence on record.

Mr. Jhabwala: Common sense should rise over law (Laughter). Amidst peels of laughter, Jhabwala suggested a change in the petition of complaint. He advised that the prosecution attack "against the Russian Government and the Third International" should now be deleted and instead an attack against anti-British Empire germs should be substituted. Jhabwala will continue his arguments to-morrow. —A. P.

ANGLO-SOVIET TREATY.

—:o:—

British Ambassador In Moscow.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Moscow.—Sir Esmond Ovey, the British Ambassador at Moscow, has arrived.—Reuer.

EXECUTIONS IN KABUL.

—:o:—

Prof. Abdul Lateef One Of Those Executed?

PESHAWAR, Dec. 11.

In connection with the unrest in Kohidaman, it is reported that about 20 persons were brought to Kabul from Kohidaman and beheaded.

Nine persons are reported to have been executed in Kabul on 5th December for conspiring to overthrow the present Government. Two brothers who left Kohat during the Hijrat movement, Mohamed Nasem and Abdul Lateef, are stated to be among those thus executed. Abdul Lateef was a Captain in Amanullah's army but resigned that position and became a Professor in Habibia College.

DESPERATE GAOL OUTBREAK.

—:o:—

4 Killed; 3 Wounded, In Convicts' Mutiny.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Auburn (New York).—Three convicts have been killed and one warder has been killed and three wounded in the Auburn State Prison in the course of one of the most desperate gaol outbreaks for many years.

For a second time in six months a gang of long-term convicts mutinied, shot the headkeeper, seized the governor and seven warders as hostages; and threatened to shoot them dead if they were not granted freedom.

Prison telephone wires had been cut. So it was impossible to communicate with the outside world; but eventually hundreds of State troopers, police and National guardsmen equipped with a full panoply of war were brought up and they quelled the outbreak after four hours' desperate fighting.—Reuter.

TOLL OF PRISON MUTING.

—:o:—

12 Deaths.

AUBURN, Dec. 12.

It is unofficially estimated that 12 were dead in the prison mutiny 6 of whom were blown up by machine guns.—Reuter.

VICTORIAN PARLIAMENT CRISIS.

—:o:—

Nationalist Ministry Resigns.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Melbourne.—Victorian Parliament which held its first sitting to-day after the election on 30th November has adopted the Labourite motion of No confidence in the Nationalist Ministry Premier Sir William Mcpherson has resigned. Governor has asked Labourite Hogan to form a Ministry.—Reuter.

Indian Loan In London.

—:o:—

FOR CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON RLYS.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

It is announced that tenders for six million sterling India Bills will be received by the Bank of England on 17th instant for capital expenditure on railways. The loan is repayable on 20th December 1930.—Reuter.

—:o:—

Vakils And Chief Justice Posts.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

The House of Commons has passed the first reading of Major Graham Poles Bill to remove the disqualification of the Vakils for the office of Chief Justice in the High Courts in India.—Reuter.

CONFERENCE BEFORE LAHORE CONGRESS.

—:o:—

Gandhiji In Communication With Pandit Motilal.

VICEROY'S EMISSARIES.

PRESIDENT PATEL AND MR. JINNAH VISIT SABARMATI.

MADRAS, Dec. 12.

The Ahmedabad correspondent of the "Hindu" wires that it can now be definitely stated that His Excellency the Viceroy has called a small conference and Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Motilal Nehru will in all probability meet the Viceroy on the 23rd instant. It is understood that though no formal invitation has yet been issued, it will be issued in a short time.

SOUNDING GANDHIJI.

The correspondent further says in his telegram that the recent visit of Mr. V. J. Patel, President of the Legislative Assembly and of Mr. M. A. Jinnah to Gandhiji was on the initiative of the Viceroy and both had come to ascertain whether Mahatmaji would accept an invitation to attend the Conference if one were extended to him.

Mahatmaji, it is understood wanted to be excused from attending the Conference, if his presence could be dispensed with and he did not give a definite reply.

CONFERENCE BEFORE CONGRESS.

Meanwhile Gandhiji, it is learnt, is in telegraphic communication with Pandit Motilal Nehru, who is said to be pressing Gandhiji to attend the Conference. The correspondent also adds that His Excellency is said to be keen on holding the Conference before the Lahore Congress meets and reaches at a decision.—Free Press.

Ex-Detenu Under Arrest.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12.

Girindra Roy, an ex-detenu and Congress worker at Mymensingh was arrested under Section 395 I.P.C. and his house was searched. He was not allowed to be released on bail.—Free Press.

WATCH ON RHINE ENDS.

—:o:—

Union Jacks Hauled Down.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Wiesbaden.—The British Rhineland occupation has ended. Union Jacks flying over the British General Headquarters have been hauled down and the local representatives of the German Government have taken over the control.—Reuter.

—:o:—

VARSITY ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

—:o:—

Oxford Draws With Cambridge.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

In the Intervarsity Association Football match, Oxford drew with Cambridge, each scoring one goal. —Reuter.

BANK OF ENGLAND RATE.

—:o:—

Reduced To 5 P. C.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

The Bank of England Discount Rate has been reduced from 5-1/2 to 5 per cent.—Reuter.

COMMONWEALTH BANKING BILL.

—:o:—

ustralian Senate's Measure.

CANBERRA, Dec. 12.

The Government was defeated in the Senate which adopted by 17 votes to 6 Opposition the amendment to the Commonwealth Banking Bill by which clause relating to ban on gold exporting should be enforced only until 30th December, 1930.—Reuter.

(The House of Representatives passed the third reading of Commonwealth Banking Bill on December 6.)

GOVT. SUFFER ANOTHER DEFEAT IN LORDS.

Egyptian Policy Condemned.

LORD LLOYD ON "IMMATURE POLITICAL SYSTEM."

Appeal Not To Complicate Situation Disregarded

LONDON, Dec. 11.

In the Lords, condemnation of the Government's Egyptian policy was delivered by Lord Salisbury moving a resolution regretting the precipitation with which the policy had been launched and the risk entailed for the security of Imperial communications. Lord Salisbury requested the Government for an assurance of their adherence to the Declarations of 1922 to the effect that foreign interference in Egypt would be regarded as an unfriendly act.

Lord Lloyd, in his speech, complained that Gvernment had not only abandoned the precautions and safeguards of the 1922 Agreement and handed over British and cosmopolitan interests to an immature political system, but had also abandoned everything making for the welfare of Egypt.

NO ALTERING OF SUDAN SETTLEMENT.

Lord Parmoor, replaying, disavowed the intention of altering the Sudan Settlement; while regarding the protection of foreigners, the British Government had made proposals to Egypt and offered to assist negotiations between the foreigners affected and the Egyptian Government, but if Egyptian obligations in that connection were not fulfilled, it was incumbent on Britain to see that the regulations were properly carried out. Lord Parmoor declared that aggressive intervention of foreign Powers was ruled out by the British undertaking to defend the country against it.

Lord Salisbury's motion was carried by 46 votes to 13.

LORD THOMSON'S APPEAL.

Prior to the division Lord Thomson urged the House not to complicate the situation by an unfavourable vote; and said that if law and order were not maintained and the lives of Britishers and foreigners were jeopardised, Egypt would have failed to fulfil her treaty obligations. The Government's proposals were nothing but proposals; and the Lords would have a further opportunity of considering them before they became a treaty.—Reuter.

LAHORE GETS BUSY FOR CONGRESS.

Independencewallas To Be In Full Force.

MAHATMA HOLDS KEY POSITION.

LAHORE, Dec. 12.

Arrangements for the Indian National Congress are being pushed through vigorously. The Congress Pandal will provide seating accommodation for about 12,000. The Reception Committee authorities anticipate that the cost of the session would amount to Rs. 2 lakhs.

The Leaders' Camp is being put up at Lajpatrai Nagar to enable constant consultation as keen controversy is expected over the Viceroy's Announcement.

HOLDING KEY POSITION.

It is recognised that Mahatma Gandhi still holds the key to the Congress and the younger section find encouragement for their view in favour of Independence in Mahatma Gandhi's cable to Mr. Fenner Brockway.

MORE SUPPORT FOR INDEPENDENCE

The U. P., Punjab and Bengal will send full quota of delegates and will command majority over all the other provinces and as in these provinces Congress politics has been for some months woven round conspiracy and sedition trials, the Left wing people expect a majority for independence resolution.

Considerable local pressure will be put on Congress leaders to face communal question, especially in view of Sikh protest, but it is unlikely that Congressmen will like to revive controversies over the Nehru Report till the Round Table Conference progresses further and the terms of reference and the personnel of the Conference are known.

The position of Indians in East Africa and Ceylon will form an important item in the Congress agenda.

PRESIDENTIAL PROCESSION.

The Presidential procession has been fixed for 24th, when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, will ride a horse and be escorted by Volunteer Corps of about 100 and a cavalry force of volunteers numbering about 100.—A. P.

Whitley Commission At Cawnpore.

—:o:—

CAWNPORE Dec. 12.

With the exception of Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, all the members of the Whitley Commission arrived here last night. Mr. Sastri's absence is keenly felt as the Municipal Board of Cawnpore had decided to present him with an address of welcome.

Dewan Chamanlal may also leave Cawnpore this night as he has received intimation from his home that his mother is seriously ill.—Free Press.

CONQUEROR OF KABUL IN BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Address Of Welcome By Students.

A pleasant little function came off on Thursday evening when on the open terrace of Marina Mansions, Chaupaty, His Excellency Sardar Shah Wali Khan, the hero of Kabul and now the Afghan Ambassador to the Court of St. James, England, was entertained along with his suite at a tea party by the members of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Muslim Students' Union, Young Men's Hindu Association and Youth Lodge Theosophical Society.

Mr. Meher Ali of the Bombay Youth League welcomed the distinguished guest and explained to him the aims and objects of the youth movement in India. One of the agencies, he said, against which the youths of India had to wage war who the stagnant orthodoxy mostly represented by the older generation.

MISS BHESANIA READS ADDRESS.

Miss Bhesania then read out the address of welcome to His Excellency the Afghan Ambassador in the course of which it was stated:—

May It Please Your Excellency, we, the representatives of the Students and Youths of Bombay beg most respectfully to offer your Excellency a very hearty welcome to Bombay and pray for the success of your Mission to London.

For months together we have watched with keen interest and anxiety each and every move of your Excellency as also that of His Majesty King Nadir Shah and daily prayed for the success of the National Forces as represented by His Majesty and Your Excellency. It was a day of rejoicing and joy to us when news flashed to our side that your Excellency had conquered Kabul from the robber chief, a mere adventurer, out to further his own personal interests. We have no words to express our admiration of the heroic sacrifices of His Majesty King Nadir Shah and Your Excellency, coming all the way from Paris at the call of the Motherland in the hour of her need, and successfully steering the Barque of State which has resulted to-day in the happy restoration of peace and stable government in the Land of our dear and noble Neighbours, the Afghans.

SARDAR SHAH WALI KHAN'S REPLY.

Replying to the address the welcome His Excellency Sardar Shah Wali Khan thanked the hosts and expressed his joy at being in the midst of the Students and youths of Bombay. The extreme need of the hour in India, His Excellency went on to say, who the Hindu-Muslim unity. He exhorted all Indians to stand as brothers irrespective of caste or religion. Taking of his own country, Afghanistan, he pointed out to the extreme delight of the gathering that there was perfect Hindu-Muslim unity in that land. There were Hindus in Afghan Army and civil service and nobody bore any grudge against them. In the recent internecine warfare in Afghanistan only one Hindu was killed.

NO DESIGNS ON INDIA.

There was a lurking suspicion in the minds of a few Indians, the Afghan Ambassador proceeded, that Afgans might have some sort of political design in asking for the friendship of this country. "Let Indians rest assured now and for ever", His Excellency said with emphasis, that Afgans have no such design and they will never have ill. I tell it on oath that Afgans do not want an inch of land outside its national boundaries. We want to be friendly with Indians in mutual interests. I, therefore, appeal to Indians not to harbour any suspicion about the intentions of Afganistan".

The Afghan Ambassador advised the youths of India to inspire confidence in the older generation and secure its co-operation in the great task that lay before them.

His Excellency was then profusely garlanded amidst applause.

Youth Conference At Ahmedabad.

—:o:—

Delegates and visitors to the Ahmedabad Youth Conference from Bombay City and suburbs are leaving for Ahmedabad by Kathiawar Mail from Colaba Station to-night (Friday) at 9-30.

FREE ACCIDEN T INSURANCE FOR ALL

(DETAILS ON PAGE 5.)

SHIPPING.

P.&O. British India
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers		Tons.
1929			
		ALL	
14 Dec.	Viceroy of India ..		19,649
21 ,,	Rawalpindi*		16,644
28 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	VESSELS	11,518
1930			
4 Jan.	Narkunda x .		16,572
11 ,,	Ranpura ..		16,601
18 ,,	Rajputana*.		16,568
25 ,,	Ranchi ..		16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
8 ,,	Morea ..		10,954
15 ,,	Mantua* ..	NOW SAIL	10,946
22 ,,	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		20,837
8 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
15 ,,	Razmak@ ..	DIRECT	10,602
22 ,,	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 ,,	Naldera x ..		16,088
5 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
12 ,,	Rawalpindi*	FROM	16,819
17 ,,	Morea(Extra)		10,946
19 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
25 ,,	Malwa* ..		11,000
26 ,,	Narkunda*..	BOMBAY	16,572
3 May,	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
10 ,,	Rajputana*..	WITHOUT	16,568
17 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
24 ,,	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31 ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120
7 June	Mantua ..		10,946
14 ,,	Comorin ..	TRAN-	15,132
21 ,,	Maloja ..	SHIPMENT	20,837
28 ,,	Razmak ..		10,857
5 July	Ranpura* ..		16,601
12 ,,	Malwa ..	AT	11,000
19 ,,	Naldera x ..		16,088
26 ,,	Rawalpindi..		16,619
2nd Aug	Morea ..	ADEN	10,946
9th ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120
16th ,,	Narkunda x..		16,578
23rd ,,	Razmak ..		10,852
30th ,,	Rajputana ..		16,567

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@To Marseilles only.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets a Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating, with the Viceroy of India, leaving Marseilles 5th Sept. and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea ..	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both direction ..	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£72

The accommodation alloted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.
With liberty to all at Port Sudan, Malta, and/or Tangier.

Date about	Steamers	Tons
1929		
22nd Dec. ..	Dumana ..	8,422
1930		
3rd Apr. ..	Dumana ..	8,427
24th ,, ..	Dumana ..	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth. A	£64	£112
B	£60	£105
C	£56	£98

SHIPPING.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1929			
4th Dec.	Mirzapore *	Straits China & Japan.	
6th Dec.	Mooltan ..	Australia.	
20th ,,	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
About 21st ,,	Kidderpore*	Straits China & Japan	
28th ,,	Hi eizan Maru *	Straits & Japa	
1930			
3rd Jan.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	
17th ,,	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
31st ,,	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.	
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
28th ,,	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.	
28th Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.	
25th April	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	
9th May	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
23rd ,,	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.	
6th June	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan	
20th June	Narkunda..	Colombo and Australia	
4th July	Rajputana .	Colombo Straits China & Japan.	
18th July	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia	
1st Aug	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan	
15th ,,	Comorin ..	Colombo and Australia	
29th ,,	Malwa ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan	

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—

To Fremantle	£74
To Adelaide	£76
To Melbourne	£78
To Sydney	£80
To Brisbane	£82
To Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney ..	£100

Periods of availability 16 weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929			
13th Dec.	Varsova ..	Basrah via Karachi	
14th Dec.	Ghakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and C' Mandva'.	
16th Dec.	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder, P'Okha & C'Mandvi,	
18th Dec.	Karoa ..	East & South Africa.	
18th ,,	Bandra ..	Basrah via Veraval, Mangalore Karachi and Persian G.Ports.	
29th ,,	Ellora ..	Mombasa	

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombassa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500 only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf Mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thursday/Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex. the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Frights and Passage may be arranged with—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Western India LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS
Bonus per 1000 p.a.
W. Life End
Rs. 22-1/2 Rs. 18
(Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

SHIPPING.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons	Arrive.	Leave.
Tamba Maru ..	6845	2 Dec,	14 Dec.
Kitano Maru ..	8000	.. ..	@25 Dec.
*Tokiva Maru ..	62	16 Dec.	30 ,,
Tokushima Maru	5976	21 Dec.	4 Jan.
Haruna Maru ..	10500	.. ..	@ 8 Jan.
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Dec	13 Jan
Tasmania Maru ..	4105	2 Jan.	15 ,,
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@ 22 ,,
Tottori Maru ..	5973	15 Jan.	25 Jan.
Yoneya Maru ..	5274	19 Jan.	31 ,,

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Kashima Maru ..	10000	12 Dec.	29 Dec.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	26 Dec.	12 Jan.
Suwa Maru ..	11000	9 Jan.	26 Jan.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-kong	From Kobe.
		Maiden	
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	5 Jan.	2 Jan.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	23 Jan.	29 Jan.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279, 23788.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY.

VISIT OF FRENCH TENNIS PLAYERS.

ALL cars porceeding to the Exhibition Tennis Matches to be given by the French Tennis Players on the Bombay Gymkhana Queen's Road Tennis Courts on Friday the 13th December 1929 will proceed via Queen's Road and will get down at the Willoughby Road or Carnegie Road entrances facing east. No cars will be allowed to enter Willoughby Road or Carnegie Road from Marine Lines. All cars will thereafter be panked on the Marine Lines Maidan. No cars will be permitted to park on Queen's Road, Carnegie Road, Willoughby Road or Marine Lines.

After the matches are over and in order to facilitate getting away, cars will be sent round by the police to pick up owners at the Carnegie Road exit. All cars will circulate from the car park on the Marine Lines Maidan via Marine Lines, Willoughby Road and Queen's Road to the exit on Carnegie Road. Should owners not be present, cars will be sent on.

This order is made under Section 23 (1) (c) of the Bombay City Police Act, 1902.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 11th December, 1929.
33257

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TO provide for certain URGENT Engineering restrictions, it has been found necessary to revise the timings of Nos. 10 Up Kathiawar Mail and 16 Up Frontier Mail between Baroda and Palghar from Monday the 16th December 1929.

The revised timings will be:—

	No. 10 Up Kathiawar Mail H. M.	No. 16 Up Frontier Mail H. M.
Baroda	A. 0. 4	1. 21
	D. 0. 14	1. 29
Broach	A. 1. 18	...
	D. 1. 23	...
Surat	A. 2. 25	3. 29
	D. 2. 35	3. 39
Navsari	A. 3. 3	...
	D. 3. 6	...
Bulsar	A. 3. 43	4. 41
	D. 3. 53	4. 49
Palghar	A. 5. 31	6. 25
	D. 5. 41	6. 35*

*On Sats or Homeward Mail days dep. 6.31.

The timings of arrival of these trains at Colaba will remain unaltered.

H. P. BALL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 12th December, 1929.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of
Rupee ONE
For First Twenty Words
and
ONE ANNA
For each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ...., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advetisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

APPLICATIONS from Mahomedan Graduates are wanted immediately by undersigned for filling up certain clerical appointments in his office—CHIEF AUDITOR, G.I.P. Railway.
A 33253

WANTED—AGENTS and CHIEF AGENTS on liberal terms for different Cities in Central India and Rajputana for a leading life office of Bombay. Personal interview essential. Apply with testimonials to the ORGANIZING SUPERINTENDENT, C/o The Postmaster, Gwalior, Central India.
A 33208

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL DENTAL AND HOMOEO INSTITUTE DELHI —Please apply to the Principal Dr. R. R. Gupta, H.M.D., for free prospectus to learn and secure Diplomas of L.D.Ss., M.B.H., M. S. E. H. and M. S. B., etc.
R1922

BOOKS

SECONDHAND BOOKS—School, College and general reading books available at about half price. Books purchased moffusil orders executed SHRI BHARAT BOOK DEPOT, Thakurdwar Corner, Bombay.
L T33265

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WE SELL MACFADDEN'S PUBLICATIONS. Ask for price list: THE POPULAR BOOK DEPOT, Grant Road, Bombay.
T43264

TO SELE on very liberal terms an old established and well-going CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS CONCERN with Dispensary open day and night. Or wanted a PARTNER to invest Rs. 20,000. Concern being in business locality enjoy's nice custom and Dispensary yields a good monthly income. Intending buyers or investors should write to Box. No. 2415 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
T R2064

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort Bombay.
Tel. No. 21334.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 1-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 1-0-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 1-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 1-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

WANTED.—Applications from LADY GRADUATE TEACHERS for the post of Asst. Headmistress in the Girls' School at Jamshedpur, which belongs to the Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd. Preference will be given to trained graduates knowing Hindi. Salary according to qualifications. Free unfurnished electrified quarters & Provident Fund. Apply to the SUPDT. of Schools, Jamshedpur.
33260.

THE BOMBAY BURMA TRADING CORPORATION LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED, from 27th December, 1929, to 14th January, 1930, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors.
WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Z 33288

B. B. AND C. I. RLY. COY.

NOTICE.

ON and from 15th December, 1929, Nos. 15 Down and 16 Up Frontier Mail trains will be booked to halt at New Delhi for 2 minutes as an experiment for one month. Passengers and their luggage will be booked to and from New Delhi by these trains during this period.

H. P. BALL,
General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 7th December, 1929.
33238

CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.
BIHAR AND ORISSA.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Principal of the Patna Veterinary College which will open in July 1930. The Officer will be subordinate to the Director, Civil Veterinary Department, and will be required to teach medicine and supervise the Cattle Farm attached to the college. An M. R. C. V. S. who has undergone a post-graduate course and has had actual experience of teaching will be given preference. Wide knowledge of cattle in health and disease is necessary.

2. The terms are as stated below:—

FOR A CONTRACT OFFICER.

Pay.—Rs. 1,200-50-1,500, plus sterling overseas pay £30/ a month for an officer of non-Asiatic domicile, plus an allowance of Rs. 150/ a month for looking after the farm and free residence.

The Officer will be on 7 years' contract terminable at six months, notice on either side which may be renewed by agreement. He will be entitled to the benefit of the special provident fund. First class passages between England and India at the beginning and end of his contract and leave according to the model rules for vacation services.

FOR MEMBERS OF THE I.V.S.

Grade pay of Rs. 1000/ a month whichever is greater, plus sterling overseas pay £30/ for an officer of non-Asiatic domicile, an allowance of Rs. 150/ per mensem for taking charge of the farm and free residence. Other terms as for I.V.S. Officers.

3. Applications will be received up to the 15th January 1930, and should be addressed to the Secretary to Government of Bihar and Orissa, Education and Development Department, Patna, Bihar.
33217

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of bills of costs of Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co. against Vussonji Vithaldas and Bai Mamoobai, the widow of Ranchhordas Moolji and the daughter and only heir and next of kin of Hurjiwan Waljee, deceased, in Suits Nos. 5637 of 1922, 2 of 1923, and 2686 of 1924, and Appeal No. 100 of 1925 from Suit No. 2 of 1923, wherein the said Vussonji Vithaldas and Hurjiwan Walji are Defendants.

Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & CO., Attorneys of this Hon'ble Court, having their Office at 14-K, Hummum Street, within the Fort ..... Applicants.

WHEREAS by an Order made in the above matter on the 7th day of December, 1928, it was 'inter alia' ordered that Vussonji Vithaldas and Bai Mamoobai, widow of Ranchhordas Moolji and the daughter and only heir and next of kin of Hurjiwan Walji, do pay to the Applicants abovenamed, the latter to the extent of the estate of the said deceased Hurjiwan Walji come to her hands, the sum of Rs. 3,432-3-1 being the balance of the amount of the taxed costs due to the Applicants abovenamed and also the Applicants' costs of and incidental to the Chamber Summons dated 20th November, 1928, and the said Order when taxed;

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of Sale dated the 27th day of June, 1929, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by Public Auction all the right, title and interest of the said Hurjiwan Walji in the hands of Bai Mamoobai, the heir and next of kin of Hurjiwan Walji, in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say:

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Old Hanuman First Cross Lane, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 210 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. 3222, New Survey No. 1638 part and Cadastral Survey No. 816 of Bhuleshwar Division, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 1501, Street No. 28, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East a passage (public) and beyond that the property of Gopalji Kallianji, on or towards the West a passage and beyond that the property of Vasudeo Jagannath, on or towards the North by a sweepers' passage and beyond that property of Goculdas Shivji, on or towards the south by Cross Hanuman Lane;

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on the 8th day of January, 1930, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the said Warrant of Sale dated the 27th June, 1929, put up for Sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Harjiwan Walji in the hands of Bai Mamoobai, the heir and next of kin of Harjiwan Walji, in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs, costs of previous and of this execution together with Sheriff's poundage.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable:—

(1) Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Govindji and Mr. Damodar Govindji claim Rs. 5,000 pursuant to the Consent Decree dated 25th September, 1928, in Suit No. 68 of 1928 filed by the Advocate-General of Bombay against Rao Bahadur Sunderdas Narandas and others, whereby a charge has been created on the property herein and on the Borivli, property of the deceased Harjiwan Walji.

(2) Soonderdas Thakersey claims Rs. 75,000 and interest thereon at per cent. per annum under the Deed dated 15th July, 1926, made between the late Harjiwan Walji of the one part and Soonderdas Thakersey of the other part duly registered.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Harjiwan Walji to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Harjiwan Walji have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Applicants have not obtained permission to bid at the Sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser; the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in that case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the Sale.

The Sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 4th day of December, 1929.

REGINALD SPENCE,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & CO.
Applicants' Attorneys.
3325?

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GI
that at the Auction Sale, nel
the 10th day of December,
under instructions from M
Moos, Esquire, the Receiver
pointed in Suit No. 2457 of
(Dada Karim vs. Ahmed Sulc
and another), our client has
tracted to purchase the underm
tioned property. Any person ha
ing any claim or interest in ro to
the said property or any part
thereof, by way of sale, mortgage
trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, residence, use, maintenance, charge, lease or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 31, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the purchase will be completed without any reference to such claim or claims and the same, if any, will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate at Don Tad Third Row now known as Don Tad Street, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing 559 square yards according to the muniments of title and 553 square yards by actual admeasurement or thereabouts, out of which 237 square yards or thereabouts are of quit and ground rent tenure and the remaining 316 square yards or thereabouts are Government newly assessed tenure, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1349, New Nos. 7117, 7510, Old Survey No. 1511 and New Survey Nos. 2935 and 2986, and Cadastral Survey No. 1426 of Mandvi Division, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward "B" Nos. 2762-2763 and Street Nos. 268 and 270-272, and which said premises are at present bounded on or towards the North by the property of Bai Rehmatbai and others, on or towards the South by the property of Chawakaran Killot Kaka, on or towards the West by the Sweepers' passage beyond which the property of Abdul Sakoor Ismail and others, and on or towards the East by the Don Tad Street.

Dated this 12th day of December, 1929.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
33263

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per s. s. "SHINNOH MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 11th December from Japan Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson & Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an AUCTION-SALE, held on the 10th day of December, 1929, by Messrs. Gandhi & Co., Auctioneers, under instructions from Messrs. Kera Moola & Co., the Mortgagees of the undermentioned property, and on account and at the risk of Abubaker Janmahomed and Mahomed Hassam Abdul Satar in exercise of the Power of Sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 4th day of April, 1923, and made between the said Mortgagors of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part, our client was declared to be the highest bidder for and purchaser of the same. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Jehangir Wadia Buildings, 49, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land partly of Pension and Tax tenure and partly of perpetual Fazandari tenure together with the messuages, tenements, dwelling houses, and ranges of chawls standing thereon situate at Tandel Street in the city and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 471 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 303, New No. 2049, Old Survey No. 2177, New Survey No. 3015, Cadastral Survey No. 1536, Division Mandvi and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 3295, Street Nos. 118 to 130 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the said Tandal Street, on or towards the West by the Durga of Mahomed Sha Pir, on or towards the North by the property of Mulji Rahim and on or towards the South by the property of Khimji Rawji.

Dated this 12th day of December, 1929.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
33256.

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

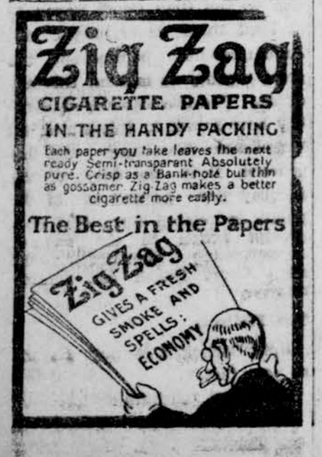
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT OLD MEMONWADA ROAD.

Under instructions from Haji Esmail Haji Ahmed, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 835 of 1929 (Khatubai and others vs. Mahomed Haji Alimahomed Sumar and others) and pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Decree dated the 24th June, 1929, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will THIS DAY (FRIDAY, the 13th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:

LOT NO. 1.—All that piece of Fazandari land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the East side of Old Memonwada Road, admeasuring about 110 sq. yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 204, New No. 1609, New Survey No. part of 1313, Cadastral Survey No. 1188 of Mandvi Division and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 314, Street Nos. 357-359 and bounded on the East by the sweeper's passage, on the West by Old Memonwada Road, on the North formerly by the house of Mariambai and now by the house of Miya Ahmed Abdul Rahman and on the South formerly by the property of Ayub Jackeria and now by the property of Haji Joosab Cassum Ranavavwalla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.


Zig Zag
CIGARETTE PAPERS
IN THE HANDY PACKING
Each paper you take leaves the next ready Semi-transparent Absolutely pure. Crisp as a Bank-note but thin as gossamer Zig Zag makes a better cigarette more easily.
The Best in the Papers
Zig Zag
GIVES A FRESH SMOKE AND SPELLS ECONOMY

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE of ships' stores:—Ships side and mast-head lamps, boat tanks, compasses and anchors, wooden troop and ship fittings, electric gear, brass tubes, bolts and nuts, brass cocks, enamel baths, urinals, ticklenburg cloth, packing, white metal cabin fittings, old brass, chain, scrapwood, etc.

One steam driven compressor with reservoir and tank complete.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by public auction on Friday, the 13th Decr! 1929, at 2-30 p.m. at the B.*I. Dock and at 3-15 p.m. at the P. and O. Dock the above mentioned goods.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879 and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks. Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 17th December, 1929, at 2 p.m. in the Liquor Warehouse at Alexandra Docks the following goods:—

Clorees, books, G. sheets, electric glass tree, barbed wire, wire-nettings, aluminium circles, 4 cases essences, woollen venitian, cinema films, cotton, wonder candles, motor lamps, &c.,&c.

MENNESSE & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

Announcement Extraordinary

Grand opening of
Special Christmas Season
at
VICTORIA CARNIVAL
Gowalia Tank
from Saturday 14th December 1929.

Tremendous Triple Attraction

A S Tony

The Viennese trick and fancy Roller Skater and Speciality Dancer in an Exhibition of Audacious and Unrivalled Roller Skating, Comedy and Acrobatic Turns, Called "Wizard on Wheels".

Merle Carr

World's Champion Lady Rifle Shot; Shooting at Human Target; Hitting objects from off the head and out of the Mouth with deadly accuracy, and

Capt. G Edwards

The man who has doubled for nearly every movie Star's Fancy Shooting, will show you how they shoot in pictures.

The Versatile Wild West Dare Devil

And The Graceful
Lucy Lyra

Presenting a series of most up-to-date Classical Russian and Character Dancing.

ATTRACTION DE-LUXE
ALSO
RUPEES 2000 RUPEES

Rupees 100 every night from Saturday 14th December in the form of a Portable Gramophone or Rs. 100 cash will be given away to the purchaser of the Lucky Entrance Ticket throughout the
CHRISTMAS SEASON.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

Gala Premier To-night at 9-45 P. M.
Carl Laemmle's Talking and Singing Triumph!
Laura La Plante
As MAGNOLIA touching top peaks of emotion
Joseph Schildrkraut
As RAVENAL gambler, and wastrel exceptionally effective
IN

Embellished with Music, Ornamented with Song, its tempo in rhythm with the heart beats of the world!

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
FINAL PERFORMANCE.
To-day at 6-30 p.m.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
In his First Talking Picture:—
THE IRON MASK
SEQUEL TO
THREE MUSKETEERS
Romantic Drama Heroic in Conception—Dramatic in Theme—Animate in Spirit—with a new sound effect of vivid force.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
THE HEART OF MARYLAND.
WITH
DOLORES COSTELLO.
SHE WILL THRILL YOU.
and hold you in the romantic spell of her golden beauty as never before.
A Warner Bros. Picture.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TWICE NIGHTLY 6 AND 9-30 P.M.
The Prince of Mystifyers
CHEFALO
Supported by The
MAGDA PALERMO
MIDGETS
Including ALEX The Smallest Man in the World and BOY GIANT
The Tallest man on earth
In a pot-pourri of magic Ballet and Bewilderment
Popular Prices.

THE CAPITOL
THE LAST DAY.
at 6-30 & 10 P.M.
BETTY BALFOUR
IN
CHAMPAGNE
A Picture of the Finest Vintage!

THE RIALTO
THE LAST DAY.
AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M
BY POPULAR DEMAND!

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—
TO-DAY.

S.S. Kaisar-I-Hind with the English mails of November 28, due at 6 a.m.

Invitation Tennis Tournament for the visit of the French Tennis Champion, Queen's Road Court, 4 p.m.

Garden Party in honour of Sardar Shah Walikhan, Willingdon Sports Club, 5 p.m.

The Sydenham College of Commerce, 4th College Day, the Hon. Sir George Rainy presiding, 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, December 14.

S.S. Viceroy of India with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Bombay Races, Winter meeting, 4th day.

IMPERIAL BANK RATE UNCHANGED:—The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 7 per cent.

Calcutta.—The Hon. Lady Jackson opened the Purdah Fair of the Bengal League of Social Service for Women in Theatre Road on Wednesday afternoon. —A. P.

THE KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION:—Mr. R. V. Kowshik, Retired Deputy Superintendent of Police now at Talegaon has donated Rs. 2,000 to the above Association for encouraging the remarriage of widows among Saraswats.

POSTAL NOTICES:—Superscribed mails for Singapore, China and Japan per S. S. "Tamba Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 11-0 a.m. on Saturday the 14th inst.

Superscribed unregistered mails for Italy and Austria per S. S. "Oracovia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9-0 a.m. on Wednesday the 18th inst.

CAMA INSTITUTE GOVERNMENT FELLOWSHIP LECTURE:—As the Government of Bombay Research Lecturer of this Institute for 1929, Revd. Fr. Dr. R. Zimmermann, S. J., Ph.D., Professor of Sanskrit St. Xavier's College, Bombay, will deliver today (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Institute premises Sukhadvala Building, 6 Ravelin Street, off Hornby Road, a further lecture of a series of public lectures on "God in the Gathas and the Rigveda" as under:—"God, Person or Power"? The lecture will commence at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS:—The B. I., S. S. "Dumana" which left Bombay on the 30th ultimo arrived and left Port Said on the morning of the 12th instant.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Naldera" with the mails from Bombay of 7th instant arrived at Aden at 3 p.m. on the 11th instant and left there at 6-30 p.m. the same day.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Mantua" with the mails from London of the 5th instant arrived at Port Said at 2-30 p.m. on the 11th instant and left there at 7-30 p.m. the same day.

Messrs. Ellerman & Bucknell American Indian Line steamer S. S. "City of Poona" is due with passengers from New York and Marseilles at 3 a.m. on the 13th instant. Passengers will disembark at 6-30 a.m. the same morning at No: 18 Alexandra Dock.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Tokiwa Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 12th Inst, and is due to arrive here on Monday morning the 16th at day-light.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

—:o:—
London, Dec. 11.

Java Sugar, London White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta:—
December per cwt. Nominal 11/-.
Jan.-March per cwt. Sellers 11/1-1/2.
C. & F. Bombay:—
Jan.-March per cwt. Sellers 11/2-3/4.
C. & F. Karachi:—
Jan.-March per cwt. Sellers 11/3-1/4.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE OF "THE IDEAL WIFE."

—:o:—
Mr. Jamnadas Mehta Presides.

A benefit show was given under the auspices of the All-India Script Shorthand Society, Girgaum on Sunday at the Cinema Majestic, (kindly lent by the Proprietors Messrs. Abdeally Yusufally, A. K. Irani and Mr. Keleker, the Manager), when the popular film "The Ideal Wife" and a Music Concert by Prof. Godbole were successfully performed. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta presided on the occasion and exhorted those assembled to help the cause of Script Phonography, as there was a constant demand for efficient shorthand writers in the National Assemblies of the country, e. g., the Indian National Congress. He added that the Script Shorthand Institute, Bombay, was recognised by the Government and as Script students had on several occasions come out first in the whole of India at the London Chamber of Commerce Examinations, passing in the Script System would be recognised as sufficient qualification for entering into public and private service. The President of the All-India Script Shorthand Society, Mr. M. R. Taki, in concluding thanked Mr. Jamnadas Mehta for having come to the function and the Proprietors and the Managers of the Cinema Majestic; Mr. Wamanrao Krishnarao Pai of the Empire Film Co. who had very kindly lent the film "The Ideal Wife", Prof. Godbole for his splendid music; and also those assembled and the rest who had contributed to the success of the function.

THE SCOUTERS LEAGUE

All Scouters intending to take part in the informal rally to be held under the auspices of the above league are requested to be present at a meeting to be held to discuss the arrangements are rally at China Baug Girgaum Back Road, to-day (Friday) at 6-40 p.m.

CERTIFICATE EXAM. FOR WIREMEN AND ELECTRICIANS.

The next examination for the grant of competency certificates to wiremen and electricians will be held in Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, Karachi (and Aden if there be sufficient candidates), simultaneously from the 13th January 1930 at 9-30 a.m. Applications will not be received by the Electrical Engineer to Government after the 22nd December and forms will not be issued by him after the 18th idem.

Currency Dept. Accounts.

—:o:—
An Abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on 7th inst. is given below:—

(In thousands of rupees).

Notes in circulation	179.73.50
Reserve—coin and bullion:	
In India.—	
Silver coin	106.15.60
Gold bullion	32.22.35
Silver bullion	3.54.24
Securities (purchase price).—	
In India	36.60.83
In England	1.20.48

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—
(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.)

—:o:—
NEW YORK MARKET.

MAY.

New York, Dec. 12.

Previous Closing Rate	17.68
To-day's Opening Rate	17.68
Difference	Nil
To-day's Closing Rate	17.61
Difference	—.07

EXPECTATIONS.

Broach Expectations Rs. 314-8-0

—:o:—
LIVERPOOL MARKET.

MAY.

Liverpool, Dec. 12.

Previous Closing Rate	9.43
To-day's Opening Rate	9.38
Difference	—.05
To-day's Closing Rate	9.39
Difference	—.04

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—
London, Dec. 12

Silver Ready	22	9	0
Lower	0	1	0
Silver Forward	22	9	0
Lower	0	1	0

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES.

—:o:—
Bombay, Dec. 12.

1st Settlement	51	3	0
2nd Settlement	51	4	0

MAHATMAJI 'AS DEFENCE WITNESS.

—:o:—
Court Gives Defence Counsel Time.
CALCUTTA CONGRESS LEADERS IN SEDITION CASE.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12.

"Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Motilal Nehru might be called as Defence witnesses in the Sedition case against Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose and other Congress leaders", said Mr. B. C. Chatterji, the Defence Counsel at to-day's hearing of the case and hoped that the Court would grant them sufficient time. The Court agreed to accommodate the Defence in the matter.

The Cross-examination of the Prosecution witnesses was concluded to-day. The accused will make their statements on Saturday, which the Defence counsel assured, would be very brief.—Free Press.

CONGRESS RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

—:o:—
Press Bulletin.

LAHORE, Dec. 11.

The Publicity Officer, Reception Committee, Indian National Congress, has issued the following bulletin:—

Dr. N. S Hardikar, General Secretary, Hindustani Sevadal has on special request from the Reception Committee come to the Punjab to inspect the Congress Volunteers. He is touring the Province with Senapati Mangal Singh and inspecting all the training centres. He has already visited Ferozepur, Multan and Lyallpur and is now at Lahore inspecting the local Volunteers. He was present at the general parades on Sunday morning and selected some volunteers among whom some will be made officers of the Volunteers Corps. The Doctor accompanied by the Senapati is going to Rawalpindi and Peshawar.

Mr. Sharma of the Hindustani Seva Dal is staying at Lahore to help in the organisation of the Corps.

LYALLPUR TRAINING CAMP.

The training at Lyallpur and Jhang has been completed and Messrs. Triloknath and Umir Chand have returned to the General Head-quarters. Dr. Hardikar and the Senapati inspected the Lyallpur class. The inspecting officers were photographed with the Volunteers.

Senapati Mangal Singh addressed a huge public meeting when he dwelt on the necessity of organisation disciplined of the youth of India in general and those of Punjab in particular. Mr. Triloknath prepared the flag hoisting ceremony on Sunday.

CONGRESS OFFICE BUSY.

The offices of the Reception and Exhibition Committees and the Volunteers Corps will remain open all days of the week including Sundays from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. The telegraphic address of the Reception Committee is "Congress" and telegrams may be sent on this address instead of writing full address.

The post box number of the Reception and Exhibition Committees and that of the Volunteer Corps is 193.

Press tickets to the representatives of the various papers will be issued on the 24th and 26th December. These tickets will be given to the press representatives at Lahore. Press representatives who have not yet applied for tickets are requested to do so at the earliest possible date. It may be noted that no application for a press ticket shall be entertained after 20th December.—Free Press.

DR. PARULEKAR RETURNS TO INDIA.

—:o:—
Acquaints America With Indian Situation.

Dr. N. B. Parulekar who recently returned to India after a successful University career in America for over six years, was accorded a cordial reception at a public meeting of the Kudaldeshkar Gaud Brahmin community held on Monday night at Bandra, Mr. R. K. Patkar presiding. Messrs. S. K. Patil, R. V. Parulekar and others who spoke on the occasion paid tributes to Dr. Parulekar for the work he had done in America in educating the Americans about the social and political conditions existing in India.

Dr. Parulekar, in reply, said he had dedicated himself to the service of the Motherland and he hoped that his friends and admirers would co-operate with him in the humble task he had set himself to work out.

BULLION.

—:o:—
(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

Bombay, Dec. 12.

London ready 22-10.
London Forward 22-10.
China opening 2-2-14 closing 2-2-14.
American cent 49-8.
Ready 51-5.
Magsar opening 51/4 closing 51/4
Posh opening 51/5 closing 51/5
Maho opening 51/7 closing 51/7
Teji Mandi Posh /11/ Magsar 1/-

GOLD.

—:o:—
Ready 21/9/3
Magsar 21/8/9
Posh 21/8/3
N. City 21/10/6
N. Manor 21/10/3.

LONDON RUBBER.

—:o:—
London, Dec. 11.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot Sellers 8-3/16d.

LONDON METALS.

—:o:—
London, Dec. 11.

Copper, Braziers, £92-1/2.
Yellow Metal, £69-1/4.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £19-1/4.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, £12-5/8.
Tin, English Ingots, £181.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12.

In the share market to-day Jute shares ruled steady with moderate business passing. Coals attracted considerable attention and a fair turnover resulted at hardening rates. Teas were dull and uninteresting. The miscellaneous section disclosed no interesting feature. Government securities were dull. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—5 per cent bonds 1933 97|14.

Banks: Imperial Bank Conty. 325.

Railways: Katakhal Lala Bazar Railway 66; Sara Serajganj Railway 79.

Cottons: Bengal Luxmi cotton 79; Bowreah "A" pref. 126; Cawnpore Textiles 2|2; Dunbar pref. 189; Kesoram 5|2.

Coals: Aldih 80; Amalgamated coalfileds 16|10; Bansdeopore 23|4; Bengal 531; Bhalgora 8|14; Burra Dhemo 13|6; Burrukur 16|10; East Indian 30; Equitable 31; Ghusick and Muslia 13|4; Hurriladih 185; Jainty Central 2|4; Katras Jherriah 72|8; Kalapahari 24; Marine "A" 9; Mundulpore 57|8; Nazira 15|10; New Kendan 5|4; Manbhoom 49|4; New Tetturya 2|4; Pench Valley 40|8; Rannegunge 40|6; South Karanpura 8; Standard 67|8; Sudandih ord. 1|15; West Jamuria 14|2.

Jutes: Adamjee pref. 100|8; Anglo India 416|8; Auckland 281|8; Bally 289|8; Barnagore 256; Belvedere 578; Birla ord. 17|8; Budge Budge ord. 477|8; Budge Budge pref. 118; Champdany 164; Cheviot 312; Dalhousie ord. 482|8; Empire 60|12; Fort William 369, Fort William pref. 118; Gourepore ord. 409|8; Howrah 52|4; Kamarhatty 617; Kanknarrah 504|8; Kharcah 580; National 27|12, Northbrook 66|8; Presidency 10|8.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 11|12; Lever Brothers pref. 14|12; Indian Iron and Steel 13|9; Indian Standard Wagon pref. 90; Marshall and Co. 3|1; Thornycrofts 1|7; Behar Rice 2|1; British India Corporation pref. 96, Madan Theatres 3|10; Midnapore Zemindary 130|8; Calcutta Landing and Shipping 9|12.

Teas: Huldibari 28|12; Tumsong pref. 99.

Exchange: Bank Telegraphic Transfer was one shilling five and twenty-nine-thirty-seconds pence and Demand Drafts were one shilling five and fifteen-sixteen pence.—A. P.

SATINDRANATH SEN'S APPEAL.

—:o:—
CALCUTTA, Dec. 11.

The High Court has admitted the appeal of Satindranath Sen of Barisal and 13 other young men who had been bound down by the Chief Presidency Magistrate under Section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code. As Satin Sen is too emaciated and cannot be removed from jail, the question of bail in his case was not raised.—A. P.

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WERNHER BEIT PRIZE, 1928. awarded in Accountancy Group Diploma among those who secure **"Distinction" in all subjects,** was secured by a Davar's College boy among **thousands competing** all over the British Empire (the United Kingdom, the Colonies and Dependancies) in the London Chamber of Comerce Senior Examination. The 1929 declaration of award anxiously awaited.

The **G.D.A.** passes among those who appeared with College forms 35 per cent., with Extras 40 per cent. The only honour declared in the last four years was ours.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY DECEMBER 13 1929

WAIT AND WATCH.

—:o:—

In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Marley, a Labour Member moved a resolution demanding that natives should not be exploited as a source of low grade labour and also demanding that the British Parliament should have direct control over native policy where natives were not yet fitted for self-government. His resolution also demanded the establishment of franchise and legal rights in the Empire "without regard to race or colour." Mr. Rodney Buxton who seconded the resolution enthusiastically and grandiloquently characterised it as a "Great Charter of Rights" for the backward native populations of the Empire. The Commons passed the resolution but the debate which followed on it is an indication of the readiness with which the Imperial legislators are willing to subscribe to excellent intentions, while they are not equally anxious to insist that their generous impulses are translated into practice. That they have to leave to the "men on the spot". The latter are praised, as a matter of course, by every Government and whichever political party is in power in Parliament as well as the "men on the spot" know that once the enthusiasm and energy of well-intentioned politicians have been welcomed and acclaimed, things are left very much as they were, unless the "men on the spot" are forced to help in co-operating with, even if they do not initiate, reform.

Amongst them there are some, a meagre number it must be said, who are willing to initiate reform. In East Africa a Lugard may be available to realise the necessity of getting the administration of "native policy" out of the old rut, in Tanganyika a Cameron may have the hardihood to give expression to sentiments, utterly repulsive to the White-settlers in East Africa with their insistence on a permanent overlordship over the land they have grabbed from the children of the soil. But the generality of Colonial Civil Servants are notorious for their anxiety not to ruffle the White settlers, some of them, like Sir Edward Grigg, the Governor of Kenya, are even open champions of the White settler's creed. When Dr. Drummond Shiels, Under Secretary for the Colonies, paid a tribute to the 60,000 Colonial Civil Servants in different parts of the Empire, he must be regarded as having done something which his duties formally oblige him to do. The Civil Servants can easily subscribe to his declaration that the Government "fully accepted the trusteeship of natives in the spirit and in the letter of the declarations of past Governments." In their bitter experience of a declaration in relation to their country, Indians are well aware that these phrases mean nothing. Will the MacDonald Government be strong and willing enough to Join issue with the Civil Servants, from Governors of Colonies, protectorates, mandated areas downwards to the "men in the plains" who can obstruct any reform policy and demand that their re-orientation of "native policy", if they have any plans of re-orientation, be faithfully carried out? They have a splendid opportunnity of showing that they are not merely willing to offer lip-sympathy in Parliament and elsewhere for the cause of the "backward native populations of the Empire" but that they are ready to formulate a definite policy which can secure the natives and all "immigrant communities" in Africa in particular, their just rights.

The immediate question they have to deal with is British policy in East Africa. But so far there is no ground for either Indians or Natives in the East African territories to hope that Lord Passfield will chalk out a different line of action than his predecessors in the Colonial Office. Mr. Rodney Buxton referred to a vitally important issue for the happiness of the African natives, for his very existence in fact, when he alluded, in his speech seconding Mr. Marley's resolution, to the native apprehensions about losing their land. The native suffers from forced labour, unjustifiable taxation, and from unequal rights before the law, but above everything else the land policy favoured by the White settlers deprives him of the best agricultural land. He is driven into "reserves" and there are White settlers who openly declare that the natives should not possess good land because that is the only way to compel them to serve the White man, on miserable wages and under harrowing housing conditions. If the Labour Government have the sense of justice, the vision and the courage to introduce radical reform in native policy in Africa, they will be doing true service to the Empire. But will they do it? Let us wait and watch.

—:o:—

REMOVE THE ANOMALY.

—:o:—

We emphasized recently the necessity of doing away in this country with all the distinctions that obtain between the various grades of legal practitioners. In this respect, the Bar Council can help a great deal. It ought to be very vigilant, asserting every bit of its rights as far at least as it lies within the limited scope of the Bar Council's Act, to achieve the two main objects which inspired that Act, viz. to do away with all the distinctions that obtain between the various grades of practitioners and to have perfect autonomy in the management of its own affairs. The Bar Council should try its level best to obtain greater powers by securing suitable amendments to the Act in order to achieve the main objects in view. But even under the present Act much can be done by the Bar Council in Bombay, if it means serious business.

Among the members of the legal profession in this Presidency some are law graduates of the Universities, and some have passed the High Court Pleaders' examination and some the District Pleaders' Examination. The first two are eligible to be enrolled as Advocates under the present rules, but those who have passed the District Pleaders' examination are not so eligible. It is, therefore, necessary that the Bar Council should move in the matter and bring about the necessary changes in the existing rules so as to do away with the distinctions, in order to give practical effect to the main objective of the Act. The District Pleaders' examination required a candidate to score 50 per cent. of the total number of marks to be successful and this examination was held only once a year and the candidate had to appear and pass at one stretch in all the six papers. This examination was abolished in 1913: but the High Court Pleaders' examination was continued and this also required (for many years till 1928) a candidate to score 50 per cent. just as in the case of the District Pleaders' examination. But the conditions for getting through this examination were made reasonable. The High Court Pleaders' examination was held twice a year and an exemption was granted in every paper in which 50 per cent. marks were obtained. Thus one could pass the High Court Pleaders' examination very easily, having two opportunities in a year of obtaining exemptions in any paper. A number of pleaders who have passed their tests during this long period in the above fashion are all eligible to be enrolled as High Court Pleaders or Advocates,—immediately after they passed their examination. But one who has passed the District Pleaders' test at one stretch in all the papers, the percentage of marks to be scored being the same, and who has put in very long active practice at the Bar and has obviously considerable practical experience, is not eligible to be enrolled as an Advocate. This anomalous position is naturally most keenly felt by practising lawyers who entered the profession through the portal of the District Pleaders' examination and deserves to be redressed by suitable amendments in the rules so as to enable such of them as may desire to be admitted as Advocates of the High Court, to do so, since the position in which they are now left is most unfair and iniquitous. It is not a difficult task for the Bar Council in Bombay to secure the removal of this unjust and unfair distinction, if it seriously moves in the matter.

"UNIVERSITY ADMINISTRATION."

—:o:—

To, The Editor of the "Chronicle".

Sir,—I have read with some amusement the very interesting literature which appears in your Paper for the last few days and which has some savoury references about me. Knowing as I do the source of inspiration of some of it. I do not propose to adopt either its tone or language. I only propose to answer a few allegations which have been made against me and I trust in fairness you will give this the same place of honour which the attacks on me were given.

On the eve of my election to the Syndicate attacks were made on me on the ground that I had joined the official ticket. So far as the internal administration of the University is concerned, in the old regime, there was no official and non-official side. Officials and non-officials joined hands on resolutions and in elections. Except when the interests of Government were directly concerned the D. P. I. maintained so far as I know, the old tradition of never exercising his official influence to decide a question or to elect a candidate. The influential officials as well as non-officials, as a matter of fact, did make combinations, for certain purposes but as members of the Senate only. The political phraseology, 'official' and 'non-official', was only introduced in University matters just before the elections of the New University began when some self-constituted monopolist of public spirit in the University tried to make a combination for the purpose of capturing all authorities and important offices and attempted to found a party by inventing a label.

The charge that I joined the official ticket, in the sense that I joined any officials, as officials, in ousting any non-official or that I joined hands with any party directed by the D. P. I. which had for its objective the capture of the University by the officials of Government is a dishonest and barefaced lie. In a University there is no scope for a party system; and the machinery is so devised that no such system can flourish. The introduction of a political label in the University, is an unmitigated evil. I have always stood for the dignity, efficiency and the growth of the University regardless of the fact that my companion was a Government official or a self-appointed patriot. On the University Bill, Principal Hamill and myself quarrelled over every clause. On some of the vital questions of the University we have not agreed and are never likely to agree. But I have always worked with him as I have worked with many other Fellows whenever they have accorded to me the privilege of working with them, differing without bitterness, recognising each other's points of view and above all carefully eschewing all political differences.

On what lines and on what basis Principal Hamill, Principal Meldrum and Dr. Moos issued their circulars I do not know but I know that they were sent to officials, non-officials and "patriots" alike; that the candidates whom they recommended were also officials,

(Continued on Page 6).

CIVIL AVIATION IN INDIA.

GOVERNMENT'S PARTIALITY FOR FOREIGN ENTERPRISE.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

A good deal of correspondence was carried on between the Government and the Buyers' and Shippers' Chambers of Karachi, but no satisfactory reply was given to the said Chamber except in the usual way of writing vague letters and promises. I further draw the attention of the public to the record of the Imperial Airways whose service if we examine during the last three months in particular in their England-India route has been full of repeated and continuous undesirable accidents and delays for which no satisfactory explanation has yet come forward to the public. I speak only of the accidents and delays that have appeared in the papers, but if we go further and can examine the Log Book of the machines, which information is impossible for us to get, and if such information can be clearly put before the public it will be found that the machines in carrying the said post were regular in very few trips.

FAVOURED TREATMENT.

In spite of all these accidents and delays the Government have selected that very company for the contract of internal routes in India. Is it not a surprise? Had there been any other Indian enterprise in India for internal routes and had they had only one or at the most two accidents I am sure the Government would have immediately called upon them for removal of all old machines immediately and in default would have threatened to cancel the contract also and would in no case given them contract for any further route. But all this is for Indian companies not for British companies. What I want to explain to he public is that the question of subsidy has been entirely dropped and for that the public as well as the members of the Legislative Assembly should strongly oppose this idea of dropping the question of subsidy altogether, which would have been a very great help to Indian enterprises.

UNFAIR ATTITUDE.

Secondly, the Government of India now come forward and say that they are willing to enter into a contract for the carriage of mails at certain rates with any Indian company of sound financial standing and with a good technical organisation for other internal routes. Here also they clearly say that they will not give any guarantee of minimum load for the carriage of mails. This indirectly as well as clearly means that no protection will be given to Indian companies for reasons best known to Government, while on the other hand they are entering into a contract with the Imperial Airways giving them full hiring price for their machines from Karachi to Delhi and 'vice versa', every week; i.e., more than the full expenses of the Imperial Airways will be covered by the chartering process. This service would have easily been organised by an Indian enterprise if they would have entered into a contract with them and thereby giving a great help to a genuine Indian entrprise, but there clearly appears to me that there is no real and sincere intention on the part of the Government to help genuine Indian enterprises.

A SIGNIFICANT CONTRAST.

Look at the attitude of the British Air Ministry and the help they have given to the Imperial Airways by way of heavy subsidy in finance, technical advice and in short in every respect, while on the other hand look at the attitude of the Government of India Civil Aviation Department in the way in which they want to help an Indian enterprise!

By giving this Karachi-Delhi route to the Imperial Airways, Ltd., one thing is certain, i.e., no enterprising youths will be benefited in any department except peons, clerks, typists and in some cases to Indian Aviators in which also preference will be given to Europeans. Further I am sure the Government will come out and declare openly that Indians will be given every opportunity of employment in every branch of its work, but it is already well-known to the public what opportunities uptil now have been given to Indians in all the Government departments and to whom the preference is being given.

NO CHANCE FOR INDIAN YOUTH.

One thing is not to be forgotten that the Government have sent few scholars to England to study Aviation, but thereby only few students will be getting employment in such a big industry which on the other hand if it were a national industry some hundreds of persons would be employed. I also further understand that few Indians might be employed as Aerodrome Managers, Assistant Ground Engineers, etc., on a comparatively low salary, but to what benefit? Nothing. What will be the condition of the poor pilots who get their B license in India after completing their hundred hours? It is an open secret that a newly passed pilot with 100 or 150 hours' experience at his back is not a useful pilot for a regular service. His practice is only confined to light aeroplane. For this in England they give an opportunity to such junior pilots in good companies as second pilots whereby they get training on various types of machines, different climates, cross-country and in this way they become qualified pilots, and complete a thousand hours' flying course for getting a service as first pilots in a regular organised company.

DIFFICULTIES IN TRAINING.

In Indai I do not think the Imperial Airways will employ Indian pilots as second pilots and so this opportunity is lost to them. Now the next thing remains for them is to buy a second-hand light machines and do joy-riding business in India and thus gain for themselves an experience of flying in all weathers cross-country, night flying, etc., etc., and only by this method they can complete their 1,000 hours' flying and become competent pilots. The financial condition of the Indian students who are and who will be taking this course for B pilot, is not such as can enable them to under-go all these risks of buying a second-hand machine and trying in the way proposed above Further Indians should see before jumping into this line what future they have in Aviation. They should not confine themselves to pilot's training only, but they hould try to study ground engineering, Aerodrome Managemnt, Air Photography, Air Survey, etc. For our national shipping coast line industry Mr. Haji is fighting for the last more than two years and for which no definite result has come, but only because there is a Bill before the Legislative Assembly we know how several protests from England and India from interested British Company magnates are pouring in to the Government every day in abundance while here another very important industry for India which is in its infancy is already given to a foreign company, under the guise of a Government concern.

BEWARE IN TIME.

If this intentional mistake of theirs be allowed to pass without any notice nothing but a big repentance is in-store for us. It is my appeal to the Indian public in general and the members of the Legislative Assembly in particular as well as the Nationalists in India to take up this matter of Civil Aviation in right earnest and see that the contracts for the carriage of mails for internal routes are given to Indian companies and every protection is given to them by the Government by way of subsidy, etc. If this industry is in our hands then only Indians will get an opportunity of employment in every branch of its work and then alone can it remain a national industry for ever. This is the only transportation industry now left for Indians because railways and shipping industries are already lost and people know well what benefits Indians have derived out of them and what facilities the Indian passengers and merchants are given regarding the said industry! The Haji Bill is hanging and let us see what happens.

This vital matter of Aviation should not be forgotten because it will be a very great paying proposition as well as a useful industry in every day life and the Government should be forced to revise their partial decision.

*The 1st article appeared on the 11th instant.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

Moscow on the Brain.

Lord Inchcape, the head of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, a concern which in alliance with the British India Steam Navigation Company controls a very large portion of India's sea-borne traffic, has an intimate acquaintance with this country. We should have imagined he would rise above the temptation to offer the silly excuse, which is a hot favourite with the Die-hard Press and politicians in England and their cousins here, that the unrest in India was to due to Moscow influence. Lord Inchcape cnanot be unaware that the Indian unrest is due to a system of administration which denies the children of the soil genuine self-government, thus rendering it impossible for them to come into their own in the economic and political fields.

Selfish Cry.

Lord Inchcape utters the selfish cry "No Discrimination" simply because he apprehends that Mr. Haji's modest measure to restrict coastal trading in India to Swadeshi shipping will affect by ever so little the carrying monopoly of the shipping combines over which he presides. He has the effrontery to remark that the passage of the measure will be "a death-blow to the progress and prosperity of India". Indians know far better than their multitudinous advisers in England what is necessary for the progress and prosperity of their country. Mr. Haji's Bill will, of course, affect the foreign shipping interests in this country, but India cannot continue to exist only to oblige the foreigner.

Safe Position.

The MacDonald Government have successfully weathered the storm of opposition from their own Left Wing supporters. The amendments to their Unemployment Insurance Bill moved by the latter, which would have cost about £4,000,000 a year, were defeated in the Committee stage on Wednesday. This shows that Miss Bondfield will be able to carry through her main proposals for the extension of unemployment benefit, without any drastic change, as a sop to disarm the criticism of the Left Wing. The safe position of the Government in the Commons and the fact that their schemes to relieve unemployment reach the colossal figure of £20,000,000 is sure to make a great impression on the British working-class voter. Defeats in the House of Lords which the Labour Government are bound to suffer occasionally will not, therefore, render their position shaky.

Delayed Justice.

The Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court has, we understand, promised to spare one judge next term to hear only "expedited long causes". The very considerable inconvenience to the litigating public caused by the scandalous congestion of business in the highest Court of Judicature in the Presidency will hardly be alleviated by this belated move to reduce the congestion. What is imperatively necessary is the addition to the High Court Bench of at least three more judges. Mr. Jinnah recently pointed out the great urgency of making this addition. The Government of Bombay have shown in this matter an inexplicable dilatoriness and unconcern. It is the duty of the Bombay Bar as well as of the public to remind them that only prompt action in the way of strengthening numerically the High Court Bench can remedy matters.

The Flatterer.

He: "Darling, I lay my fortune at your feet."

She: "But you have no fortune."

He: "No. But what I have will look immense beside such dainty feet."

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

FRENCH TENNIS STARS IN BOMBAY.

Governor Watches The Matches.

TOMANAGA AND HADI EXTEND FRENCHMEN 8 ALL.

Bombay tennis "fans" had a glompse of the world's champion tennis player when the French lawn tennis stars made their "debut" at the Queens Road court of the Bombay Gymkhana before a crowd of over 2,000 spectators on Thursday afternoon. Although the matches commenced at 4, the public stand was filled long before the time and many an enthusiast had to return home disappointed.

GOVERNOR WATCHES THE MATCHES.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes watched the first two matches with keen interest. Four exhibition matches were played in which the local cracks met the French stars, excepting in the last doubles match which was unfinished at the end of the day, it is no exaggeration to say that the Frenchmen had the local players completely at their mercy.

The matches were easily the best that were witnessed in Bombay. At the same time it is true to say that excepting in the last match the Frenchmen were really not extended and consequently could not have shown their best skill and artistry in the game.

SINGLES.

The exhibition commenced with the singles match between Pierre Landry and Raja Iyer. The local crack opened by winning his service game. It was evident that the Frenchman was feeling uneasy on the new court as he conceded the next game to Raja Iyer. In the third game Landry made a wonderful recovery and displayed perfect courtcraft. He won the game and drew level in the next game.

FRENCHMAN WINS

Thereafter the Frenchman had all his own way and took the set at 6—3.

In the second set the superiority of Landry was even more marked. Raja Iyer's only success was with his first service and the large crowd could only sit and gape at the slashing and versatile manner of Landry's victory (6—1).

FRENCH V. JAP.

The second match was between Cochet, the world's tennis champion and Tomanaga, the local player. It is only possible to speak of Cochet's display in superlative terms. He was not extended sufficiently to have to show his best but he played well enough to give the spectators some insight into the genius which has made him the world's champion. Possessed of a terrific service and perfect execution of every stroke he surprised Tomonaga at every turn. The usually dashing Japanese player was a tame child in the hands of the "Tennis Wizard".

Cochet took four successive games conceding the fifth to Tomanaga. The way in which the Frenchman manoeuvred his opponent into one corner of the court and then either finished the rally with a smash of gently touched the ball over the nets into the opposite corner was delightful to watch. Cochet claimed the first set with a score of 6—1.

In the second set Tomanaga improved his play and by the execution powerful strokes won the first game. The Frenchman was seen at his best at the nets cooly returning several hard volleys. He won the second game and drew level (1—1).

The set went into ten games of which Tomanaga claimed 4. The last two games were easily taken by Cochet who won the set (6—4).

COCHET-BURGNON VICTORY.

Cochet and Burgnon met Pitt and Lycett in the third match and the former won in two straight sets. It was a victory of a perfect combination over a weak defence. Burgnon's terrific service was the feature of the match. Lycett won the service game but the Frenchman drew level in the next. The visitors added three more games to their score by displaying exhilarating tennis. Pitt and Lycett recovered and made 3/5 but conceded the set in the next game (6-3.)

The second set was a repetition of the first. An amusing incident occurred when Lycett while trying to accept a clever drop by Cochet near the corner of the net, completely fell over the fence. The Frenchmen claimed the first three games. Pitt and Lycett, annexed only 3 games in the set, the Frenchmen winning by 6-3.

HADI'S BRILLIANT PLAY.

By far the most interesting match of the day was between Landry and Rodel vs. Hadi and Tomanaga. In this match the local players fully extended to the visitors chiefly through Hadi's brilliant play. The first set was unfinished at the end of the day the score being 8 all.

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FRENCH TENNIS STARS IN BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Results Of Thursday's Matches.

SINGLES:—

Landry beat Raja Iyer 6—3, 6—1

Cochet beat Tomanaga 6—1, 6—4

DOUBLES:—

Cochet and Burgnon beat Pitt and Lycett 6—3, 6—3.

Landry and Rodel v. Tomanaga and Hadi. Match unfinished score first set 8 all.

****

BOMBAY RACES.

—:o:—

Winter Meeting: 4th Day.

ACCEPTANCES.

The following are acceptances for Saturday's races (Fourth day of Winter Meeting). The first race starts at 1-45 p.m.:—

THE BORIVLI PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 1-4 miles.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs 500 and third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III.

Palavi 9-3; October 8-13; Mujama'a 8-11; Rosefield 8-10; Raham 8-8; Le Touquet 8-8; Injeman II 8-8; Dillas 8-8; Sabab 8-6; Amanra 8-6; Sadah 8-4; Yafar 8-4; Nobility 8-4; Come Along 8-2; Magnet 8-1; Latif 8-0.

THE BORIVLI PLATE. Division II—Distance 1 1-4 miles

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500 and third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III

Zoolfakar 9-3; Silver Dawn 9-3; Akram 9-3; Arcadia 8-8; Sialkot 9-1; Kantaka 9-1; My Hope 9-1; Hamdani 8-11; Ta'ama 8-11; Abrash 8-11; Al Basil 8-10; Vita 8-4; Ardahan 8-4; Grey Middleton 8-2 Khalil Khan 8-1; Muyassar 7-5

THE MARINE LINES PLATE. Division II-B—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 2,250; second Rs. 750 and third Rs. 350. A handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II

Young Hilal 9-0; Ahnaf 8-11; Manji 8-11; Jalal 8-2; White Cross 8-11; Harsak 8-11; Mashal 8-7; Fakri Pasha 8-4; Tahamtan 8-4; Ahyid 8-3; Saifuldowla 8-2; Safety 8-1 Gentle Prince 7-13; Zafar 7-8.

THE LEWES PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; and third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in Class II which have not won a flat race after 1st January 1929, and all horses in Classes III and IV.

Conciliator 9-8; Penetrate 9-4; Basatski 8-11; Lady Luck 8-6; Verdant Green 8-5; Loose Moments 8-3; Rose of Persia 8-1; Kilderkin 7-10; Bray Prince 7-4; Italian Poet 6-12.

THE ROUS HANDICAP—Distance 6 furlongs

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; and third Rs. 750. A handicap for horses which have not won a flat race value Rs. 4,000 or flat races of the aggregate value Rs. 6,000 or over after 31st March, 1929.

Ardley 10-1; Quick Toy 9-6; Trevlon 9-2; Lakeside 7-7; Modesty 9-2; Wedding Day 8-9; Flourish 8-8; Desert Sun 8-6; Puppet 7-8 Prose and Verse 7-5; Mantilla 6-12.

THE MARINE LINES PLATE. Division II-A)—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong

Winner Rs. 2,250; second Rs. 750 and third Rs. 350. A handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II

No No Nanette 9-0; My Bow 8-12 Salonic 8-0; Wood Apple 8-11; Mijrin 8-9; Khumayssa 8-9; Prince Edward 8-7; Telafar 8-7 Red Prince 8-6; Najmat al Sharq 8-5; Sarkha 8-4; Saifulzaman 8-3 Blackberry 8-1; May 7-11; Sannam 7-11.

THE VICTORY PLATE.—Distance 1 1-4 miles

Winner Rs. 15,000; second Rs. 5,000; and third Rs. 3,000. A handicap for horses in Classes I and II.

Thaxted 9-8; French Briar 9-6; Deltos 9-5; Long Reign 9-2; Sun Arch 8-12; Tynagh 8-11; Arch Knight 8-9; Roman Roue 8-4; William's Mount 8-0; Highness 7-12; Bushy Park 7-11; De Beers II 7-10; Cheerful Gift 7-2.

THE HURSTWOOD PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; and third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in Class II

Acumen 9-0; North-West Passage 8-11; Gallant Gael 8-3; Woolworth King 8-9; Kishore 8-6 Governor II 8-4; Miss Mount 8-2; Modesty 8-1; Starboard 8-0; Crisdolla 8-0; Halim 7-8; Chabootra 7-7; Gamvros 7-7; Guinea Flight 7-6.

THE MARINE LINES PLATE. Division I—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 4,500; second Rs. 1,500; and third Rs. 750. A handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Avar 9-2; Khalil Beg 9-1; Anwar 8-10; Maharaja 8-5; Sarsam 8-5; Garibaldi 8-4; Aasuf 8-0; Arab Prince 8-0; Kadir Hajaz 7-13; Jalmood 7-13; Walida 7-13; Bucknell 7-11; Shamsuzzaman 7-11; Dhidha'a 7-10; Gosub 7-8; Noman 7-7; Savage 7-6; Adwan 7-6; Sabiq 7-5.

VICTORIOUS HINDU TEAM.

—:o:—

Entertained By Yashwant Sangit Mandali.

The members of the Victorious Hindu Team who came out as champions in the last Quadrangular Cricket Tounament were entertained by the "Yashvant Sangit Mandali" at its one of the popular dramas "Saubhadra" on Wednesday night at the Elphinstone Theatre.

Dr. A. B. Kolhatkar who welcomed the guests on behalf of the dramatic company paid glowing tribute to the winners for the superb form they had shown in the Tournament. Given opportunities, he said, Hindus were second to none in any sport.

The members of the Hindu Team were then presented silver cups amidst great applause from enthusiastic spectators.

Prof. Deodhar, Captain of the Hindu Team, thanked the Yashvant Sangit Mandali for the honour they had done to his team. But for the mute sympathies of myriads of admirers and fullest co-operation of his Team, he added the victory would have been a difficult thing. The Team was then treated to light refreshment.

Vile Parle's Reception.

—:o:—

The members of the victorious Hindu team in the recent Quadrangular Cricket Tournament were recorded a cordial reception by Mr. M. S. Dikshit the President of and the members of the Vile Parle Sporting and Literary Association on Wednesday last in "Hari Nivas". The team on their arrival were enthusiastically cheered.

Prof. M. D. Altekar welcomed the guests and commended their skill and discipline to which Prof. D. B. Deodhar, the Hindu skipper on behalf of the team replied by thanking the President and the Members of the Association. The members of the team were treated to light refreshments.

KARACHI-DELHI AIR SERVICE.

—:o:—

To begin Early Next Year?

NEW DELHI, Dec. 11.

The Associated Press understands that the Government of India are negotiating with the Imperial airways for starting Karachi-Delhi air service. They are discussing the details of chartering agreements, timetable, etc., and it is anticipated that the service will commence either at the end of this month or early next year.—A. P.

(Continued from column 7).

before him are AHNAF and SAIFULDOWLA.

—:o:—

A newcomer that is worth noting is MUJAMA'A. His Iraq record is impressive and the form he is showing on the track is of satisfactory order.

—:o:—

Horses to follow are: AKRAM, ABRASH, SARSAM and BUCKNELL.

HINTS FOR RACEGOERS.

Horses Likely To Figure Prominently On Saturday.

(BY "PILOT".)

Backers were at a disadvantage last week and are likely to meet with disaster again this week if rash in their speculation. The card is lengthy and in most events there are so level a lot of runners that the racing is bound to be keen. These notes, which will continue to be a feature during the season are intended as a guide for the punter.

—:o:—

ROMAN ROUE who impressed onlookers in Poona will probably start in the race for the Victory Plate. The son of Caligula is in good work and must win races this season.

—:o:—

Great improvement is evident in DE BEERS II. He comes from a stable in luck and is worth watching

—:o:—

Harrison believes he has discovered what was wrong with BUSHY PARK (late Mario) and does not think it will be long before the five year old strikes winning vein.

—:o:—

Godfrey holds a strong hand with HIGHNESS, the useful staying son of Viceroy.

—:o:—

KISHORE can repeat a winning performance in the Hurstwood Plate. This one is a well bred customer who is only just striking his best form.

—:o:—

A following is advised for GAMVROS who will win at a nice price one of these days.

—:o:—

WOOLWORTH KING failed us last week, but is almost certain to score in the near future. He is only to be trusted over a short course for the present.

—:o:—

DESERT SUN has made rapid strides to improvement and on an easy course should be seen to advantage

FLOURISH may annex another bracket Mr. Kelso's speedy gelding is showing up some of his stablemates in morning gallops.

—:o:—

BASATSKI has twice encountered bad luck in his essays. He should win the Lewes Plate but will be at a very short price.

—:o:—

LADY LUCK likes a distance and if ridden to the best advantage should be thereabouts on Saturday.

—:o:—

Ruiz may trust BRAY PRINCE whose running on the first day suggested that he is training on satisfactorily.

—:o:—

SARKHA has lost many friends since her failure a fortnight ago. She looks a "good" thing in one of the divisions of the Marine Lines Plate and the betting should indicate how her chances are regarded by the stable.

—:o:—

BLACKBERRY and NAJMAT AL SHARQ both take the eye as horses likely to play a part at the finish.

—:o:—

They are several runners in with a chance in the Borivli Plate Division I and those that suggest themselves are YAFAR, NOBILITY, OCTOBER and RAHAM.

—:o:—

FAKRI PASHA is expected to continue a winning career in Division II-B of the Marine Lines Plate but two horses that might finish

(Continued in column 5).

RAILWAY ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON

COUPON NO. 1.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE FREE INSURANCE.

In conjunction with the British India General Insurance Co., Ltd.

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(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.

(b) Such holder shall, prior to the accident, have signed his or her name in ink or pencil in the space provided

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(d) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.

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Signature of Holder .....

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Rs. 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently and totally disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes

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A subscriber is also entitled to all Railway Accident benefits as mentioned in the Coupon above.

Subscribers only to the Sunday Edition of *The Bombay Chronicle* will be entitled to all the Benefits of the Scheme of Railway and General Accidents Insurance only during the period of 24 hours from 6 a. m. every Sunday to 6 a. m. every Monday.

What the People Say

UNTOUCHABLES AND TEMPLE ENTRY.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—While expressing sympathy with the untouchables desiring to enter the Hindu temples Mr. Shantaram Narayan Dabholkar stated that the Trustees of the Hindu temples could not throw open the temples under their charge to the Untouchables. In doing so, he refers to the case of Anandrao Bhikaji Phadke and 3 others v. Shanker Daji Acharya and 12 others reported in Indian Law Reports 7, Bom. xx. page 323. In the said appeal, it was held that the members of the Chitpavan Brahmins casts possessed an exclusive right of entry and worship in the sanctuary of a temple and that the defendants who were the members of the Palshe caste were not so entitled to enter and worship and that by entering the sanctuary and performing the worship, they had infringed the right of the Chitpavan Brahmins. Thus, in effect the Judges of the High Court decided that in the temples the right of entry and worship can be restricted to those who possessed the said exclusive right and enjoyed the same for a long number of years and an injunction can be granted against those who came forward to exercise their right without any evidence of their or their ancestors having enjoyed the said right for a long time. It has also been laid down by Mr. Justice West as follows:—"the rights connected with the religious foundations, in the absence of any Code or Rules laid down by the founder or Sovereign power, have to be sought into practice in the institution. What has long been done is presumed to have been rightly done..... This right is one, which the Court must guard as otherwise, all high-class Hindus would hold their sancturies and perform their worship, only so far as those of the lower castes chose to allow them". It is surprizing that Dr. Ambedkar should see no legal impediment in his way in the words quoted above which very prophetically guards against the situation which Dr. Ambedkar is now desirous of creating? It is well known that so soon as the untouchables enter a temple reserved for high-class Hindus from times immemorial, the high-class Hindus will have to leave the same, as they cannot worship or have the Darshan of the idol in a temple while they are in contact with the untouchables. The result is that the high-class Hindus must perform their worship so far as those of the lower caste chose to allow them. This mischief is stopped by the learned Judge's said decision and it serves no useful purpose by referring to the judgment given on any review application made on the said judgment. The ground on which the said judgment is based is very clear in the decision itself and we do not see what difference does it make by quoting the judgment on the review. In the judgment on the review, the ground referred to, is usage. That is also the ground in the substantive judgment. And it is on that ground and that ground alone that the learned Judge restrained the defendants by an order and injunction from entering into or worshipping in a sanctuary of the temple referred to therein.

It is stated that in that case, the plaintiff's prayer was to restrain the Palshi Brahmins from entering into the Gabhara of the inner shrine of the temple and not the temple itself. That does not at all differentiate that case from he present position. Just as in that case, the defendants had never entered into the Gabhara, but wanted to have that privilege, in the present case, the untouchables want to enter the temples which they have never entered and which under the usage been existing from a long time past they or their fore-fathers never entered.

The next case referred to is that of Saklat v. Bella reported in 23 Bom. L. R. page 161. In the first place, Dr. Ambedkar ought to have stated the decision in the case. The Privy Council made a declaration that Bella (a girl—not Parsi by race) was not entitled, as of right, to use the temple; or to attend or to participate in any of the religious ceremonies performed therein. It is a sheer audacity on the part of Dr. Ambedkar that he should cite this decision in favour of his view and ask the public to suppose as if that was a case of Hindu temple and that instead of Bella there was a depressed class Hindu girl desiring to enter the temple. But the decision does not go to the length of saying that Bella has a right to go into the temple. The decision is exactly the reverse of what Dr. Ambedkar wishes the public to suppose. It is no use quoting a part of the passage from the judgment of the Lords of the Privy Council, in support, when as a matter of fact, the whole judgment is bristling with statements which are quite antagonistic to the view which Dr. Ambedkar is desirous of propounding.

The first proposition cited appears at page 170. That sentence is taken out from a paragraph the whole of which ought to have been put before the public. Moreover, the sentence occurs in that para where the learned Lords of the Privy Councils are referring to parks, Universities and such other present day Enlish Institutions. But these are followed by other statements in the Judgment and the reasoning of the learned Lords of the Privy Council goes on like this "If the members admitted are too large or the persons are disorderly "or unpleasant in their habit or in any way substantially interfering with the convenience or benefits of those for whom the endowment was created, the trustees may be required to exclude them." This is the complete reasoning of the Privy Council and the Reader will see that the Privy Council has not taken away from the trustees the power of excluding such persons. The said judgment also approves the Judgment in the case of Anandrao v. Shanker cited above, and approved the grounds suggested by Mr. Justice West for restraining the lower caste people from going into the sanctuaries.

The next proposition taken out from the said judgment is that no action for an injunction against the strangers permitted to the benefit of the trust, will lie on behalf of the lawful beneficiaries of the trust, unless it is established "that juxta position of the two sets of persons is so repugnant to their habits of mind that the entrance of one set into the temple entails the departure of the other, so that it is, as it were, trespass to the person." The learned Lords of the Privy Council did not grant the injunction, because it was not asked by the Trustees. But the statement quoted is in favour of the high-class Hindus who are not prepared to allow the untouchables to enter the temples. It must be admitted that the juxta position of the untouchables is so repugnant to the habits of minds of high-class Hindus that their entrance into the temple entails the departure of high-class Hindus. The case of Saklat v. Bella therefore, is entirely in favour of the position which the high-class Hindus take up at present.

There is another desision of the Privy Council which was given in the year 1908 and is reported in 31 Mad. page 236 and in which it was held that the members of the Nadir or Shamar caste had no right to enter and worship in the Siva's temple at Kaumudi in the Madras Presidency, on the ground that the presence of persons belonging to that caste was repugnant to the religious principles of Hindu worship and to the sentitments of the caste Hindus who used to worship into the temples. Dr. Ambedkar ought to read this decision and he will find that a perpetual injunction was granted in that case and they were directed to pay Rs. 500 for the expenses of purifying the temple. Against this Decree an appeal was preferred to the Privy-Council the same was dismissed. And thus the decision of the Original Court was confirmed. I may be permitted to cite a passage from the Judgment of the Judges of the Madras High Court:—

"Another matter from which an inference as to the custom of the temple may well be drawn is that referred to in the 5th issue which runs as follows:—

"Whether there are Shastras prohibiting the defendants from entering and worshipping in the plaint temple?

"The Subordinate Judge has examined this question at length, and his conclusion is that, according to the Agama Shastras which are received as authoritative by worshippers of Siva in the Madura district, entry into a temple, where the ritual prescribed by these Shastras is observed, is "prohibited to all those whose profession is the manufacture of intoxicating liquor and the climbing of palmyra and cocoanut trees." No argument was addressed to us to show that this finding is incorrect, and we see no reason to think that it is so. It might, of course, be that the local custom differed from the rule laid down by the Shastras, but, in the absence of evidence, the inference to which the Shastras, would lead is that Shanars are prohibited, owing to their hereditary caste occupation, from entering the Sivite temples, and we have already seen that this is also the conclusion to be drawn from all the other evidence in the case. No doubt many of the Shanars have abandoned that occupation and have won for themselves by education, industry and frugality, respectable positions as traders and merchants and even as vakils and clerks; and it is natural to feel sympathy for their efforts to obtain social recognition and to rise to what is regarded as a higher form of religious worship; "but such sympathy will not be increased by unreasonable and unfounded pretensions, and in the effort to rise the Shanas must not invade the established rights of other castes. They have temples of their own, and are numerous enough and strong enough in wealth and education, to rise along their own lines, and without appropriating the institutions or infringing the right of others, and in so doing they will have the sympathy of all right-minded men, and, if necessary, the protection of the Courts" Will not those, who are at present favouring the entry of the untouchables into temples profit by the advice which is contained in the said judgment. In this case, also the learned Lords of the Privy Council have decided the case on the usage or custom which prevailed with reference to that particular temples. This case is, however, important on one more point viz., that the plaintiff who had filed that suit was a Raja and hereditory trustee of the temple, and somehow or other after the decision of the first Court he was won over by the defendants, just as at present juncture, some of our friends have been won over by the Congress agitation against untouchability, so much so that he put in an application that a compromise had been made and that the Subordinate Judge should alter his decision accordingly. The Court on being applied, very properly reinforced the cause of the worshippers of the temples by joining certain new plaintiffs with the original plaintiffs (whose confidence in the justice of his suit had by this time convalesced). If the present trustees of the Hindu Temples were to accede to the request of Dr. Ambedkar, they would be betraying their trust, as laid down in the said Privy Council decision and would certainly be liable to be removed. We have, therefore, no doubt that the trustees of the temple would not be guided by his advice, which is absolutely illegal and suicidal to the trustees. The trustees would do well to remember that if they follow the said advice, they would be committing a breach of trust and would be liable to be removed.

I cannot conclude this without referring to the paragraph of the Editor of the "Indian Daily Mail," in which the learned Editor stated that the term Hindu includes Antyajas as understood by the Hindu Maha-Sabha at the present moment and the learned editor thinks that it only remains for the Courts to give a judicial recognition to a change which has come over the Hindu religion. In the first place, the learned editor is counting his chickens before they are hatched. Many temples are specifically reserved for high-class Hindus by their founders and there would be very few which are established for general Hindus. But even if the word Hindu is used by the founder, it must be interpreted in the way in which it has been interpreted from time immemoral and not according to the whims and fancies of the so-called reformers of the present day.—Yours etc.

HIRALAL D. NANAVATI.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

—:o:—

Calcutta.—Further development in respect of the formation of a Ministry in Bengal is reported and it is stated that the question of exploring the possibility of forming a fresh group is receiving attention.—Free Press.

Calcutta.—Rai Bahadur Charu Chandra Sinha, Government Pleader, Howrah, who was Chairman of the Howrah Municipality for nine years, died at 9 p.m. on Tuesday from influenza.—A. P.

Rangoon.—Two flying boats in the charge of Squadron-Leader Livock arrived from Singapore on Tuesday. Leaving Singapore on 25th November they surveyed the coastline via Victoria Point, Amherst and Moulmein to Rangoon to find out places which could be utilised to afford shelter if it was urgently needed.—A. P.

Calcutta.—H. E. the Commander-in-Chief arrived in Calcutta on Tuesday morning.—A. P.

Delhi.—On a protest from the Sanatanists of Delhi, the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi has banned the play "Ganesh Janamun" by the Alfred Theatrical Co.—Free Press.

Delhi.—Several prominent merchants of Delhi have started an agitation against the heavy rates of the Delhi Electric Supply Company and have requested the Company to reduce the charges. It is understood if the company is not willing to reduce the charges, there is every likelihood of a new company being started.—Free Press.

Nagpur.—The next session of the Central Provinces Legislative Council will commence on Friday, the 17th January.—A. P.

A Rajkot correspondent wires:—Chnaganlal Premji Lohana (aged 19) who was wedded only last week was knocked down by motor last Saturday, near Rajkot Station and expired on Sunday night from injuries.

Karachi.—The inward airmail arrived at 5-25 p.m. on Tuesday. The outward airmail left at 10-25 a.m. on Tuesday.—A. P.

RIOTERS JAILED.

—:o:—

Magistrate Compliments Police Inspector.

"I think his conduct deserves praise and is in accordance with the highest tradition of the police force." With this encomium for the brave conduct of Inspector Shaikh Hussein, Mr. J. Brown, Special Magistrate, Bombay, convicted Abdul Rehman and Usman Lalkhan, and sentenced the first accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment and the second accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment on the charge of rioting and assaulting a police officer.

The facts of the case are that on the 4th of May last when the city was in the grip of riot, about 300 Mahomedans collected near the J. J. Hospital, and assaulted stray Hindus passing along the road. A Hindu pedestrian was stabbed, and Sub-Inspector D'Sa removed him to the J. J. Hospital. Inspector Shaikh Hussein was left alone in the crowd of 300 rioters who surrounded him and began to assault him. While the struggle was going on between Inspector Shaikh Hussein and the excited mob and his life was in danger, a police party arrived, and saved him from the jaws of death in time. The two accused along with two others were arrested on the spot and placed before Mr. Brown on the charge of rioting and assaulting a police officer.

The learned Magistrate, in his judgment, observed: "I wish to commend the bravery of Inspector Shaikh Hussein who under very trying condition did his duty. It would have been more discreet for him to have telephoned for reinforcement, and to have waited till they arrived. To some it may have seemed even rash to have attempted to pacify single-handed a crowd of such a proportion. However, with great courage, Inspector Shaikh Hussein went to the crowd all alone and remained doing his duty in spite of the hostile demonstration and until further help arrived. I think his conduct deserves praise and is in accordance with the highest tradition of the police force."

The other two accused were discharged.

'UNIVERSITY ADMINISTRATION."

—:o:—

(Continued from page 4).

non-officials and "patriots". It is difficult to understand why any particular Fellow should not recommend candidates, when almost every Fellow in the University wrote letters and sent out circulars either singly or in combination with others for himself or a friend or a deserving candidate. But I am not concerned with what these gentlemen did or with the question whether what they did suits those who masquerade in your columns under anonymous signatures.

The next ground on which I am attacked is that I raised a point of order and that in doing so, I tried to "impress" the Fellows with my learning! A more perverted description of what I did is difficult to imagine. I have always fought for the introduction of compulsory physical training in the Colleges; on my own amendment Rs. 25,000 per year were to be paid by the University every year for Physical Training under certain conditions. But the main resolution and naturally my amendments were, in my humble opinion, out of order. Should I sit with folded hands and not raise a point of order and allow Rs. 25,000 per year to be disbursed by an illegal resolution? Inspite of the warning in your editorial columns, Sir, my notion of common sense is not so elastic as to permit me to do so. A point of order is as valuable to the conduct of affairs in an assembly as anything else and no one who has any regard for his duties will allow the Senate an opportunity of voting money by an illegal resolution when he can set things right by raising a point of order, or ruling out such a resolution.—Yours, etc.

K. M. MUNSHI.

Bombay Dec. 11.

Landholders And Round Table Conference.

—:o:—

MADRAS, Dec. 11.

The Madras Landholders' Association has received a letter from the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy in reply to a resolution passed by the Association, welcoming the Viceroy's announcement of October 31st, and urging adequate representation of landholders on the Round Table Conference. The letter states that the question of the personnel of the Conference has not been considered, but His Excellency will bear in mind the desire expressed by the Association.—A. P.

—:o:—

Amristar.—The C. I. D. officers investigating the Ahmedgarh train dacoity case, searched to-day the office of the "Kirti" newspaper and removed some documents.—A. P.

C. P. CEMENT

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POONA DAY BY DAY.

FLUTTER IN ORTHODOX DOVECOTES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Dec. 12.

The Sarda Marriage Act and the Temple-entry Satyagraha have combined to flutter the orthodox dovecotes. In fact, since last year when the Kashi Sammelan of Brahmans and the Sakla conference were over, the orthodox people of Poona have been stirred to their depths. The Temple-entry Satyagraha made the orthodox very serious, especially because removal of untouchability was adopted as an item in the Congress-programme and because Congress-men in general were interfering in social matters. The orthodox people have now issued a manifesto with about three thousand signatures calling upon the Congress not to deal with social questions. Some persons even go the length of saying that the Congress-leaders were not their leaders and they would demand separate representation for them in the Round Table Conference and even boycott the Congress if it continued to interfere in social problems. It is proposed by them to hold in Poona a special Conference on the line's of the recent Madras Conference and form a Sanatani Hindus' party. At Ahmednagar the conference of Brahmans is fixed to be held under the presidentship of Shridhar Sastri Pathak of the Deccan College. In this conference the questions of unification of the Brahman community and age of marriage are to be discussed. But intermarriage among even the Brahmans is opposed by the ultra-orthodox people. Thus the society is seething with various differences of opinion and none knows what this sort of chaos is to evolve in future.

DR. PARULEKAR HONOURED.

Dr. N. B. Parulekar who returned from America the other day was given a reception yesterday in the High School of the Saraswati Mandir under the presidentship of Mr. H. V. Tulpule. Speeches were delivered by Professor Naik, Mrs. Saralabai Naik, Dr. Natri and others in praise of Dr. Parulekar. He also replied in suitable words. In particular he pointed out how propaganda was carried on in the U. S. A. against India by missionaries, professors and paid agents who find there a flourishing field. He urged the necessity of carrying on Indian propaganda there. But he was sorry that Indian leaders were indifferent; so much so some eminent men and publicits in India did not care to send replies to letters addressed by Indians in America in connection with important matters. He said that, when Mrs. Sarojini Naidu landed in America, her name was not even mentioned in the American press along with other American arrivals. The President also congratulated Mr. Parulekar and the sweet and short function was over.

MAHARASHTRA WOMEN.

Maharashtra Women's Conference was held here under the presidentship of Dr. Mrs. Khadye in the Girls' High School on the 6th last. This meeting was held to elect delegates to the All-India Women's Conference to be held in Bombay. Mrs.. Khadye delivered an interesting speech dealing with several questions relating to their development. She particularly referred to the system of education and pointed out its defects from the women's viewpoint. She said that every girl and even boy must receive training in home-nursing, hygiene, first aid and so on. Women ought to be taught domestic science rather than physics. She also urged reform in Hindu law which is in some places illiberal towards females. She felt the Government had done its duty by passing the Sarda Act, it was for them to abolish child-marriage.

POONA OR SATARA.

Tha question of holding the Congress of 1930 in Maharashtra is being increasingly discussed. The Executive Committee of the Satara District Congress Committee has passed a resolution requesting the Provincial Congress Committee to invite the Congress. The holding of the Congress is a tremendous task requiring huge expenditure of money. It is probable that the Executive Committee of the Provincial Congress Committee will decide the question finally.

VICEROY IN MADRAS.

PUBLIC RECEPTION AT STATION.

MADRAS, Dec. 12.

Viceroy and Lady Irwin who arrived this morning by a special train from Trichinopoly were accorded a public reception at Egmore Railway Station.

Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell, Chief Secretary with President and Commissioner of the Corporation received their Excellencies on arrival at the Ripon Buildings where boy scouts numbering 500 from different parts of the Presidency under Captain Guthrie furnished a guard of honour. Sir Ramaswami Iyer, Provincial Commissioner and Justice Venkatasubba Rao, President District Scout Council, received the Viceroy who after inspecting the scouts said he was always interested in scout movement as it was one of the elements which would weld the various communities of India together. His Excellency congratulated those responsible for the progress of the movement and trusted that the people would realise what unifying force the scout movement was. Their Excellencies then proceeded to the Corporation Council Chamber in a procession accompanied by the Governor, Lady Beatrix Stanley and others and received the civic address which was read by Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar, President of the Corporation who presented it to the Viceroy enclosed in a handsome silver casket.

After replying, the Viceroy and Lady Irwin drove to Government House amidst cheers of huge crowds lining the route.

Viceroy Opens Cauvery-Metur Canal Bridge.

VICEROY'S CAMP, Dec. 11.

In opening the Cauvery-Metur Canal Bridge at Tanjore to-day His Excellency the Viceroy said:—

Not the least attractive part of the programme of my tour is to see Tanjore. I have heard much of its fame as the capital of one of the greatest of the ancient dynasties, as one of the chief political, literary and religious centres of the south, as the home of beautiful Hindu monuments and as a centre of artistic manufactures. I am looking forward to seeing as much as I can of its sights and interests in the all too short a time before me here.) I am afraid that I shall have left India before the water begins to flow under this bridge but canals fortunately are more permanent than Viceroys. May the canals of this Metur project vie with Tennyson's brook which boasted that "men may come and men may go, but I go on for ever" and may they continue to minister to the needs of the thirsty soil through many generations when we are all forgotten. I shall always remember the Metur project and in hearing as I hope of its success shall be proud that my name has by this evening's ceremony been in some way associated with it and now if I may I will proceed to open this bridge and formally inaugurate its career of public benefit.—A. P.

Keep young!

Safeguard your kidneys! Make up your mind to get fit and well like other folk! That pain in the "small" of the back; those distressing urinary and bladder irregularities, headaches and dizzy sensations; that tired, nervous, irritated feeling need not continue. All the lot makes one big trouble which will pass like magic when you get your kidneys right.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills will strengthen the weakened kidneys, and make you feel younger in every way. Start taking this medicine NOW. Don't wait until rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, cystitis (inflammation of the bladder) or dropsy overtake you. Doan's Pills will relieve even these serious symtoms, but prevention is always the wiser plan.

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STOCKS & SHARES

Disappointed Bulls Liquidate.

STEEL SHARE PRICES GIVE WAY.

FRAN. COR. Dec. 12

Bombay, Dec. 12.

To the share market displayed distinctly weaker tone on liquidation by disappointed bulls. The question of duty in import of cloth is postponed and there exists considerable doubt whether any protection will be given. We understand that the case of urgent protection to the mill industry is adequately proved by Mr. Hardy and we believe an advalorem duty of 15 per cent will in probability be imposed. However, the general feeling is against the market and at it looks as if prices will decline to new low levels. The bulls in Steel shares are said unloading and prices have collapsed. Tata Hydro shares, Mill shares and Cement all have declined.

Cotton Mills: Ahmedabad Advance 335-0 Apollo Mills 2-12 Bombay Cotton 152-8 Bombay Dyeing 702-8 Century 286-4 Central India 455-0 Colaba Land 133-12 Crescent 75-0 Dawn Mills 485-0 E. D. Sassoon 0-5-1/2 Elphinstone 6-0 Ebrahim Pabaney 127-8 Edward Sassoon 65-0 Fazulbhoy 490-0 Finlay 98-12 Gokak 150-0 Hindustan 1850-0 Indian Manfg. 1200-0 Indore Malwa 368-12 Kastoorchand 8-10 Khatau 83-12 Kohinoor 150-0 Lakshmi 1470-0 Madhowji 28-12 Maneckji Petit 1100-0 Morarji 700-0 Model Nagpur 75-0 Mysore 153-12 New Great 160-10 Pearl 288-12 Phoenix 312-8 Premier 2-0 Sassoon Silk 61-0 Simplex 37-8 Sholapur 3050-0 Swadeshi 385-0 Swan 93-12 Tata Mills 22-8 Vishnu 2430-0.

Hydro and Electric: Ahmedabad Electric 133-12 Andhra Valley Ordy. 672-8 Andhra Valley Pref. 1035-0 Bombay Tram Ordy 134-6 Bombay Tram Pref. 64-0 Karachi Electric 150-0 Surat Electric 125-0 Tata Hydro Ordy 1170-0 Tata Hydro Pref 1080-0 Tata 8 p.c. Debenture 106-8 Tata Power Ordy 520-0 Tata Power Pref. 1042-8.

Banks. Imperial F. Paid N. 1320-0 Imperial P. Paid. 325-0 Bank of Baroda 77-0 Bank of India 95-0 Bom. Prov. Co-op. 61-0 Central Bank 16-10 Eastern Bank 88-0 Union Bank 3-6.

Cement and Mangenese. Bundi Cement 15-8 Central Ind. Mng. 5-0 Gwalior Cement 90-0 Indian Cement 233-12 Katni Cement Ordy 180-0 Katni Cemen t Def. 665-0 Shivrajpur 15-4 Punjab Cement 10-12 United Cement 63-8.

Railways. Ahmedabad Prantej 825-0 Amritsar Patti Old. 113-12 Amritsar Patti New 57-0 Central Provinces 87-8 Dhond Bharamati 97-0 Gujerat 80-0 Hoshiarpur Doab 81-0 Larkhana 88-0 Mandra Bhon 70-0 Mymensing Rebate 97-0 Mymensing Gtd. 96-0 Pachora Jamner 85-0 Sara Sirajgung 78-0 Sialkot Narowal 89-0 Sind Light 62-0 Tapti Valley 671-4 Upper Sind Light 82-0.

Miscellaneous. Alcock Ashdown 297-8 Br. Burma Petrol 4-11 Bom-Burma Old. 744-6 Bom. Burma New 270-0 Bom. Steamer 208-12 Bom. Telephone 54-4 Bom. 8½ p.c. Deb. 55-8 Indian Bleaching 102-8 Jupiter Insur. 11-6 Mackenzies 115-0 New India Insur. 19-10 Port Canning 580-0 Scindia Steam 11-2 Tata Conston. 37-0 Tata Iron & S. Ordy 52-10 Tata Iron & S. Def. 235-10 Tata 1st Pref. 138-8 Tata 2nd Pref. 75-0 Tata Oil 12-0.

INDIAN COTTON CROP NEWS.

Daily Arrivals At Various Centres.

BOMBAY PADTAR RATES.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

Bales.

	Arrivals	Rates. Rs.
Ujjain	500	310/25
Indore	300	250/70
Ratlam	100	325/55
Senabad	200	280/82
Bir	200	278/80
Buranpur	200	280/82
Amalner	425	260/65
Dhulia	400	268/73
Chopda	100	280/82
Nagpur	400	300/315
Lyalpur (Sindh-American)	60	333/35
Lyallpur (Deshi)	100	232/37
Onkara	350	327/32
Abohar	200	325/30
Tandlianwala	50	
Chandosi	100	
Amraoti	400	260/65
Barsi Kurrurwada	200	260/65
Ganga Khed	300 Carts Arrivals	273/78 Rates Rs.
Khandwa	800	273/78
Wardha	900	275/80
Wun	800	280/82
Pandharkawda	500	280/82
Yeotmal	800	280/85
Arvi	650	290/95
Nanded	500	330/40
Latur	300	332/37
Parbani	500	310/20
Khandesh		255/65
Ahmednagar		260/62
Jalna		262/65
Bijapur		265/67
Bengal U. P.		215/20
Khamgam	800	268/78
Jalgaon.		265/70
C. P. No. 2		270/72
Kudchi		305/10
Mathia		250/52
Pachora		265/70
Purna	300	300/305

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

New York Prices Decline 9 To 12 Points.

SOUTHERN SELLING.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

Yesterday, the New York cotton futures market ruled quiet on absence of any important buying and declined on unfavourable Liverpool advices and Southern Selling-Prices opened 5 points lower and recovered immediately on scattered covering but later declined 9 points the highest and closed at decline of 9 to 12 points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points to 17.30c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 4 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices were redueed by 7 points to 17.06c.

U. S. Port receipts amounted 41000 Bales while exports were 18000 Bales.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 8 points but ruled easy on increased selling. The market closed at a rise of 4 to 5 points. Middling American spot cotton prices were unchaned at 9.51 and sales totalled 6000 Bales.

Egyptian Cotton futures declined 2 points and Empire Cotton futures advanced 4 points with January 9.14 and March 9.21.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co., have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co:—"Lancashire turnover disappointing".

Market was easier on absence of any important buying and also by unfavourable Liverpool cables and Southern selling.

New York, January Highest 17.23 (10.05 a. m.)

Lowest 17.14 (2.05 p. m.).

NEW YORK COTTON.

—:o:—

New York, Dec. 11.

January	17.14	—.09
March	17.43	—.12
May	17.68	—.12
July	17.82	—.12
October	17.72	—.11
Middling Spot	17.30	—.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

—:o:—

New York, Dec. 11.

December	17.06	—.04
January	17.11	—.07
Middling Spot	17.06	—.07

NEW YORK.

—:o:—

New York, Dec. 11.

New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing Time):—

January	17.01
March	17.51
May	17.78

New York, 11-45 a.m.:—

January	17.22
March	17.52
May	17.77

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

—:o:—

New York, Dec. 11.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 41,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 11,000 bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent 7,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Dec. 11.

	Opening.	Closing.
December		9.22 plus .04
January	9.28	9.25 plus .04
February		9.27 plus .04
March	9.37	9.35 plus .05
April		9.36 plus .05
May	9.45	9.43 plus .05
June		9.43 plus .05
July	9.49	9.48 plus .05
August		9.46 plus .05
September		9.44 plus .05
October	9.43	9.41 plus .05
November		9.40 plus .05
December		9.39 plus .05
January 1931		9.39 plus .05
Middling Spot		9.51 —

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Dec. 11.

Sales at Liverpool 6,000 bales.

Sales on Speculation 100 bales.

Sales of East Indian Cotton 500 bales.

Bombay Market

—:o:—

Bombay, Dec. 12.

In response to easier advices from New York the local market opened quiet at Rs. 316 for Broach A.-M. delivery and improved to Rs. 316/8. At this level there was increased selling pressure and prices declined to Rs. 315/2. Liverpool opened quiet at a decline of 5 points and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A./M. 315/12
Oomra D./J. 263
Oomra Mar. 271
Oomra May 277
Bengal D./J. 210
Bengal Mar. 219/8
Bengal May 226

ROOM RATE.

—:o:—

Bombay, Dec. 12.

Bengal 212 D./J.
Bengal 222 March.
Bengal 228 May.
Broach 316 A./M.
Oomra 264 D./J.
Oomra 272 March.
Oomra 277 May.

SPOT RATE.

—:o:—

Bombay, Dec. 12.

Bengal	225	220	215	209
Sind	230	225	220	214
Punjab	225	220	215	209
Rajputana	225	220	215	209
Oomra No. 3	271	266	261	
C. P. No. 1	286	281	276	
C. P. No. 2	278	273	268	

READY COTTON SALES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Dec. 12.

200 Brual & Co. Wun 280
200 S. J. Devid Mill Pandharkawada 280 1/2
200 Colaba Land Mill Sedbal 310 1/2
100 Do. Deolgaon 264
100 Simplex Mill Pandurna 240 Old.
100 E. Spinner & Co. Khamgaon 270
100 Bombay & Co. Faizpur 258 1/2
100 Do. Bhavnagar 245
100 A. Damodar Botad 242
100 Nisho & Co. Khandwa 268
100 Jamshed Mill Wun Old 220
100 Patel & Co. Wun 281

INDIAN COTTON.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Dec. 11.

Scinde, Fully Good	5.60 plus .10
Scinde, Fine	5.85 plus .10
Scinde, Superfine	6.10 plus .10
Bengal, Good	5.35 plus .10
Bengal, Fully Good	5.60 plus .10
Bengal, Fine	5.85 plus .10
Oomra, Good	6.60 plus .10
Oomra Fully Good	6.90 plus .10
Oomra Fine	7.20 plus .10
Broach, Fully Good	7.60 plus .10
Broach, Fine	7.85 plus .10
Broach, Superfine	8.10 plus .10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Dec. 11.

January	13.75	—.02
March	13.95	—.02
May	14.25	—.01
July	14.35 pl.	.01
November	14.49 pl.	.04
December	14.49 pl.	.04
Sakellaridis, F. G. F., Spot	14.40	—

LONDON SILVER.

—:o:—

London, Dec. 11.

Silver:—Featureless. Very little doing. Market is quiet.

Spot	22-5/8
Forward	22-5/8

LONDON GOLD.

—:o:—

London, Dec. 11.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £4-4-11.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

—:o:—

London, Dec. 11.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 4-3/4 per cent

Interest, 7 Day Market Loans 4-1/2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months, 4-13/16 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 4-3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5-3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 6-1/4 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

—:o:—

London, Dec. 11.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £18-5/8.

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) £124.

National Bank £46.

Eastern Bank £6.

Funding Loan 4 per cent £85-1/4.

Conversion Loan £74-3/8.

Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent £100-3/4.

Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent £49-3/4.

Indian Stock, 3 per cent Sterling Loan £52-1/4.

Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £61-1/4.

Consols £52-1/2.

War Loan 5 per cent £100.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91-1/2.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Dec. 11.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.38-7/8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.09-1/2
T.T. Brussels on London	34.87
T.T. Madrid on London	35.03
T.T. Milan on London	93.25
T.T. Berne on London	25.13
T.T. Paris on London	123.97
T.T. London on Prague	164.59

LOCAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Further Decline In Values.

ABSENCE OF DEMAND.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

GROUDNUTS.

There was a further decline in prices to-day and yesterday's closing prices of Rs. 51-7 receded further and after touching the lowest Rs. 50-14, the market closed at Rs. 51. There is no demand and owing to the bear syndicate, the general belief is inclined to look for lower level of about Rs. 48, Of course the course of the action depends entirely upon big operators as the technical situation is sound. Last year's crop was about 32 lacs tons while this season the crop does not look like exceeding 20 lacs tons. Last year prices were at about Rs. 52 and before that the high level of Rs. 56-8 was reached thus looking to the reduced supply and lower prices, it is dangerous to remain short. On Delivery terms some business at Rs. 10-2 was recorded.

CASTORSEED.

The Castorseed market ruled quiet and with no demand prices declined further to-day by about 4 annas. The general feeling is against and there are no prospects of any sustained improvement in the near future.

LINSEED.

The Linseed market is steady but there is small business. Many delivery is quoted at Rs. 12-6. In ready business was done at Rs. 13-8 ther eare few sellers.

COTTONSEED.

Cottonseed is keeping easy under the weight of export houses selling. December-January delivery is quoted at Rs. 4-1 while February-March is selling at Rs. 4-3.

The whole produce market is keeping dull and the propoganda of foreign consumers to depress prices has unnerved local bulls. At the moment the market will be guided by the action of foreign export houses. however any holding movement in the country is likely to put export houses in a wrong box. As to the demand, we unuerstand large sales on exports have already taken place and if holders adopt little patience, the buyers will be forced to pay higher prices to complete their engagements.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Dec. 12.

	Cwts.
Wheat	2,015
Linseed	1.752
Gyngellyseeds	1.525
Poppyseeds	352
Groundnuts	24,756
Castorseeds	7
Rice	3,577
Myrabollams	4,281
Cottonseeds	23,144
Gram	2,257
Joowar	3,917
Barley	400
Bajree	2,721
Coal	1.392 Tons

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET

Liverpool, Dec. 11.

The Wheat market ruled quiet an account of absence of demand. There was some liquidation which depressed prices and the market closed as under:—

	s. d	d.
Dec.	8.11-3/4	—1-3/8
Mar.	9.5-7/8	—1-3/4
May	9.7-7/8	—2

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET.

Chicago, Dec. 11.

The market ruled easier on increased selling pressure. Visible supply is still higher and holders are disappointed at the absence of demand. The action of the U. S. Government is doubted to have any marked effect closing prices were as under:—

	dollars
Dec.	1.20-3/8	2-3/8
Mar.	1.27-3/4	2-1/4
May	1.31-3/4	2-3/8

ARGENTINE LINSEED MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

The Argentine Linseed market ruled easy on increased offerings and prices declined 20 points. The undertone of the market is weak and closing prices were as under:—

Feb.	19.30—20
Mar.	19.40—15

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 49/7 Lowest Rs. 48/14/6 Closing Rs. 48/15

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 51/4 Highest Rs. 51/5/6 Lowest 50/14 Closing Rs. 57/1/6

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

Our Market has ruled weak today by evidencing a drop of about an Anna per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar today:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready. Rs. 12/13 per cwt.
Transhipment. Rs. 7/12 per cwt. F. B. H.
S. S. Nizam. Rs. 7/10 per cwt. F. B. H.
S. S. Shikh. Rs. 7/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment. November. Rs. 7/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment. December Rs. 7/5 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Jan-March Rs. 7/6/6
Shipment. March Rs. 7/7/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/- per cwt.
Shipment. Jan-March. Rs. 7/8 per cwt. F. B. H.
Tone:—Weak.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

EX-GODOWN.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 517 per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560 per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 108 per ton.

CANADA'S CROPS.

—:o:—

Potato Price Doubled.

The bulletin issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the 18th Ultimo giving a preliminary estimate of yields and values of root and fodder crops in Canada for the present year, shows a total value of $291,757,000 compared with $276,281,000 last year. The yield of potatoes is estimated at 44,668,000cwt., compared with 50,195,000 cwt. in the preceding year, with average yields of 81.9cwt. per acre, compared with 83.8cwt. last year and the past five-year average of 89.7cwt. The average price per cwt. this year is estimated at $5 51c. compared with 81c. last year. The yield of hay and clover is estimated at 15,551,000 tons, an average of 1.47 per acre, compared with last year's yield of 16,515,000 tons and an average of 1.6 per acre, with a total value estimated at $159,000,000, compared with $171,000,000. The value of the yield of fodder corn is estimated at $15,785,000, compared with $17,204,000 for last year.

The yield of sugar beets is 334,000 tons, compared with 433,000 last year, estimated values being respectively $2,292,000 and $3,140,000. The total area sown of autumn wheat is estimated at 809,000 acres, a decrease of 9 per cent on last year.

For all Canada the autumn ploughing for next year's crops is estimated at 46 per cent, compared with 29 per cent to the end of October last year, with large increases shown for the Prairie Provinces.

LONDON PRODUCE.

—:o:—

London, Dec. 11.

Cottonseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Dec.-Jan. £8-2-6.
Castorseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Dec.-Jan. £17-0-0.
Linseed, Toria, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Dec.-Jan. £18-12-6.

LINSEED.

—:o:—

London, Dec. 11.

Linseed, Calcutta, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers December £22-16-3.
Linseed, Calcutta, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Apl.-May £20-12-6.
Linseed, La Plata, Ton:—
Shipment Hull Sellers Dec.-Jan. £19-7-6.
Linseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers December £23-5-0.

LINSEED OIL.

—:o:—

London, Dec. 11.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, Cwt.:
Delivery Sellers Jan.-Apl. 39/3.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, Cwt.:
Delivery Paid May-Aug. 37/-

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

—:o:—

New York, Dec. 11.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 Quality), Spot 9-7/8.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec. 11.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargos:—
Shipment Sellers January 46/-.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoe:
Shipment Sellers Dec.-Jan. 46/6.
Wheat, South Australia Parcels:
Shipment Sellers Dec. 48/9.
Wheat, Choice Karachi White Parcels Nominal.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Dec. 11.

Demand Bills 487.75

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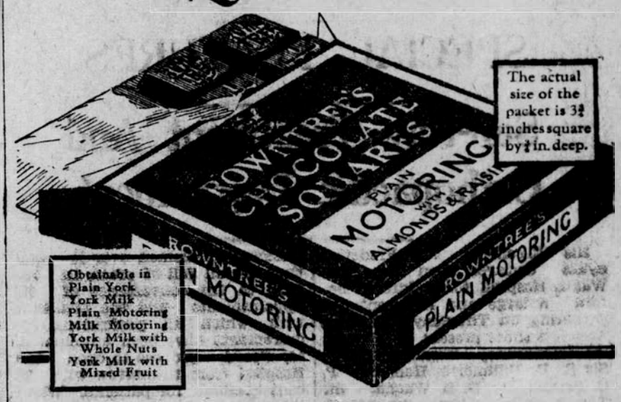
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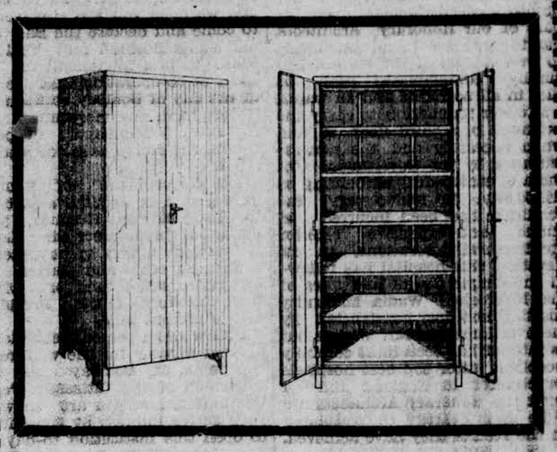

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1929.

BOMBAY'S NEW HOSPITAL OPENED.

Governor Pays Tribute To Wadia Brothers Princely Munificence

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Sun-Ray Treatment And Orthopaedic Department.

His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes declared open the Jerbai Wadia Hospital for children before a large and representative gathering on Thursday evening. Amongst those present were also: Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim (Bart.), Sir S. B. Billimoria, Hon. Sir P. C. Sethna, Sir D. E. Wacha, Sir Nusserwanji Choksy, Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan, Dr. J. N. Mehta, Mr. H. P. Mody and others. H. E. the Governor and Lady Sykes on arrival were taken round the hospital premises by the committee of the Board of Management. Mr. C. N. Wadia, then in requesting the Governor to declare open the hospital said:

Mr. C. N. Wadia's Speech.

—:o:—

The Chairman of the Board, Mr. C. N. Wadia in requesting His Excellency to declare the Hospital open, in the course of his speech said:

Less than two years ago the Municipality on the one hand and my brother and myself on the other agreed as to the construction and endowment of the building you are now about to open. Shortly stated the Municipality were to provide 7 lakhs and we brothers 9 lakhs towards its construction—this building being estimated to cost 16 lakhs. We were to provide an endowment fund to produce Rs. 60,000/ towards the expenses of maintaining the Hospital and the balance of maintenance whatever it came to was to be borne by the Municipality. The building has been constructed and has cost Rs. 20,000/ more or less beyond the 16 lakhs calculated. But the excess has been due not to any miscalculation on the part of our Honorary Architects, but to additions in all amounting to over a lakh of Rupees not originally contemplated such as tiles in all corridors and all wards, a stronger foundation to carry the extension of a third floor if and when necessary and the non-remittance by the Government of India of stamp-duty amounting to Rs. 50,000/. No unnecessary expenditure has been incurred in undue and expensive exterior architectural decorations. In its elevation this hospital has followed the simple design and lines of the Nowrosjee Wadia Maternity hospital next door constructed by the ever lamented Mr. Wittett but its interior has been most cerefully modelled after the best hospitals for children in England and I think the Honorary Architects are to be most heartily congratulated on the results they have achieved.

FEATURES OF HOSPITAL.

It will be interesting for your Excellencies to know that there are certain new features incorporated in this Hospital. All the verandahs of the various wards have been extended to the open so that Sun-Ray treatment can be given to the patients whenever required. Further, a novel feature which is not known in India so far is the provision of an Orthopaedic" department with proper workshop under the charge of Mr. Withey whom the Board have specially brought out from England. I have taken many professional gentlemen over it and they are all full of praise in regard to the convenience of its appointments and the plenitude with which all professional requirements have been anticipated. My Board propose to open the Hospital from to-morrow with 78 beds available for patients. When these are occupied the number of beds are required will be increased to 125. Should at any time this number become inadequate then by the expenditure of a further 3 lakhs of Rupees in building and equipment a further 98 beds can be installed. But that I apprehend is a distant and prospective vista rather than the practical politics of to-day.

COMMEMORATION OF WORTHY LADY.

The Hospital is a commemoration of a lady whose name it bears well-known for her kind heart and her unflagging interest and unremitting zeal in the cause of what I may term without offence the "under-dog". Her life was devoted to this object and I am confident that long after most of us are frgotten her name will live.

I take this opportunity of expressing on behalf of the Board of Management our best thanks to Dr. R. N. Cooper, the Hony. Principal Medical Officer and various other Doctors who have offered their services to the Board in an honorary capacity.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh's Speech.

—:o:—

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh then said:

We are glad to have you amongst us, Your Excellencies, and we hope you are also pleased to come and declare the Bai Jerbai Wadia Hospital for Children open. It is a monument to the spirit of co-operation that exists in the city of Bombay between the Government, the merchants, and the Bombay Municipal Corporation in the sacred cause of medical relief.

The Government of Bombay gave a sum of about five lakhs to the King Edward Hospital; your illustrious predecessor Sir Leslie Wilson took a very great interest in medical relief and started the Governor's relief fund of which Your Excellency is the President at the present time.

I have also a personal experience of your anxiety for the welfare of the public of Bombay as the Chairman of the Citizens Peace Committee, and you are showing your active interest by consenting to open this institution to-day.

A MAGNIFICENT DONATION.

The Wadia brothers gave a magnificent donation of 18 lakhs for the Nowrosjee Wadia Maternity Hospital which supplied a great want in the city. A greater need of a larger hospital for children was also felt in this big city. The same generous children of the noble lady Bai Jerbai Wadia came forward with a princely donation of 22 lakhs. It is the mother who rears up the children and the institution therefore is very appropriately associated with the lady's name. I hope the other merchants of the City will follow the example set by the Wadia brothers.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation in spite of its limited and gradually decreasing income and in the presence of other demands has been feeding these institutions sedulously and silently like a mother. Over a crore of rupees she has already supplied, and has taken the responsibility of spending Rs. 80,000 per year for the running of the two sister institutions—Wadia Maternity and Childrens Hospital. She has not only supplied medidcal relief but by taking the responsibility of medical education she has insured for better medical relief in the future; for all these institutions are utilised for the education of medical students, and efficient medical training means better trained medical practitioners and better medical relief. The Bombay Municipal Corporation thus stands unique in this respect.

DOCTORS CONGRATULATED.

I am proud that my colleagues of the independent medical profession have shown very praiseworthy public spirit in coming forward and putting their services freely at the service of these public institutions, and I entertain no doubt that they will continue to do so in the future.

We are very thankful to Your Excellencies for having come and graced the occasion.

His Excellency the Governor in the course of his speech declaring the Hospital open said:—

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen.

It was with the greatest pleasure that Lady Sykes and I accepted your invitation to come here to-day to open the Bai Jerbai Wadia Children's Hospital, as by so doing a most necessary purpose will be served which will be of lasting benefit to this City and to this Presidency. Nothing could be more fitting than that this Hospital should bear the name of such a warm-hearted lady as Bai Jerbai Wadia. She was a lady who devoted her life to the cause of charity, and this Hospital will be a further monument to the memory of one who did so much for sickness and suffering among her fellow-creatures in poor circumstances, who could not afford in the ordinary course to seek a doctor's help.

PRINCELY DONATION OF 24 LAKHS.

Bombay City and, indeed, the whole of this Presidency, have just cause to be most grateful to you, Mr. Chairman, and your brother, for your princely donation of 24 lakhs. It is not often that public benefactors contribute towards the upkeep of a Hospital when they have contributed the greater part of the cost of construction. In this case a portion of the donation is to be invested to bring in an annual income of Rs. 60,000 towards upkeep. The system in England, as is well known, has been to found hospitals out of private donations and to maintain them by voluntary contributions. Numerous and very anxious ways and means are adopted by the Committees responsible for the management of these hospitals to find sufficient funds to meet their annual charges. In this case the Managing Board will have no worries, as, in addition to this guaranteed income, the Bombay Municipal Corporation will contribute Rs. 45,000 annually. The need of hospital extension in Bombay has for long been acute, and it is due to the co-operation of such public-spirited citizens as you, Mr. Chairman, and your brother, Sir Ness Wadia, and to the Bombay Municipality, that the accommodation in Bombay has increased by over a thousand beds during the last few years. It is a record of which any City might well be proud.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

The special features of this Hospital are the provision for Sun-Ray Treatment, which was first discovered on the Swiss mountains by Rollier at Leysin and by Barnard at St. Morritz. Fortunately in this country the natural rays of the sun can be utilised, but provision has been made to produce them artificially in the Electro-therapy department of this Hospital. This treatment will give energy and vitality to many, and will be a most important feature in restoring rickety children to normal health. Another special feature is the provision of an Orthopoedic Department with a workshop in this Hospital, which will meet one of the crying needs of this City. The large number of deformed children who are to be seen in this City must have touched the hearts of you all, and it is to remove such deformity and to make them more happy and useful citizens that this important department has been provided.

I am gratified to hear from the Chairman's remarks that there is going to be free co-operation in all matters by this Hospital with its neighbours. Medical science is developing so rapidly that it is not always possible for one institution to provide facilities for the treatment of every kind of disease, or for the instruction of students in every branch of medical science.

Sir Ness Wadia then in proposing a vote of thanks to H. E. the Governor said this year in the Nowrosji Wadia Maternity Hospital there were more than 3400 births or one child for every seven born in the city which proved that the hospital supplied a long felt want and had gone a great way to alleviate the sufferings of the women and decreasing the infant mortality. He also thanked Dr. Magaldas Mehta and Dr. R. N. Cooper for their tremendous assistance in equipping the Hospital.

Mr. H. P. Mody seconded the proposition which was carried with acclamation.

GOD IN THE GATHAS.

—:o:—

Rev. Fr. Zimmermann's Lecture

The third of the Government of Bombay Research Lectures was delivered at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute on Wednesday, the topics were "One God or Many Gods," and "God, Supreme or Subordinate?" The lecturer, Rev. Fr. R. Zimmerman, S.J., Ph.D., Professor of Sanskrit, St. Xavier's College, Bombay, declared that in Avesta theology the first question to be settled on the evidence of the text is whether the Gathas teach one or many at least two supreme principles, the sources of all being and movement. If not by explicit statement, at least by correct and easy inference as well as by the general trend a good number of Gatha passages disclose Mazdah Ahura as the one and sole principle, forming the physical and metaphysical basis of the universe. This principle is one and the same both for the philosophy and the theology of Zoroastrianism. From Yasna 28 4, 5, 10, 11, 29.4 ff; 30.5, 8, 11; 31.1 ff. We learn that Mazdah Ahura is the fountain head of Zoroaster's reform, the fundamental principle of the cosmic order, which he created and is sustaining, but he is not less the author of the moral law and order, the destinies in the first life are in his hands, in the distribution of reward he is the final arbiter. Such was Mazdah Ahura as he was living in the head and heart of Zarathustra and inspiring him, as can be gathered even from the poor fragments of the Gathic sermons alone.

An examination of the numerous passages which show Mazdah Ahura in company with other divine beings yields the result that he is in a limited number of cases put on the same rank with the other Ahuras, that in a smaller number they are raised to his level, but that nowhere he is made inferior to anyone of them. Thus the impression gained from the passages in which Mazdah Ahura appears alone and as the one first principle is not contradicted by those which give him other Ahuras, especially Vohu Manah and Asa, as companions. Finally the fact that Ahura Mazdah is not only one first principle, but the first principle is borne out directly by numerous Gathic passages which speak of Mazdah Ahura's attributes of nature and action.

WINTER SESSION OF ASSEMBLY.

—:o:—

Important Resolutions Tabled.

RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA AND VICE-ROY'S STATEMENT.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 10, (By Mail).

Questions of topical interest are to be raised in the Legislative Assembly by non-official members who since the announcement of the date of the opening of the winter session have been rather busy tabling resvolutions and giving notices of questions. All these are subject to admission by the President in the usual course, but that restriction has not in any way deterred the members from sending in questions relating to subjects connected with foreign relations of the Government of India. In this category come a few by Mr. B. Das who would like to know if the Government of India are or have been consulted in the matter of the appointment of the British Minister at Kabul, and what amount of control does the Foreign Secretary of the Government of India exercise in such an appointment. Mr. Das further wants to know if the Government of India themselves addressed the Kabul Government, recognising King Nadir Khan's Government, besides the recognition through the British Foreign Minister, and if so, he wants a copy of the telegrams addressed to the British Foreign Office and the Kabul Government to be laid on the table.

RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA.

Mr. Das' other questions are of equal interest. He asks, "To what extent were the Government of India consulted by the British Government regarding the plenipotentiary relations with the Soviet Government of Russia? Did the Government ask for any reservations or safe-guards in the relations of Russia with British India, and if so, what? Do Government intend to appoint an Indian Trade Commissioner or Consul at Moscow to look into the special interests of Indian trade and commerce?"

VICEROY'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

Questions tabled by Mr. Ramnarayan Singh, a Swarajist member, are of even greater interest in that they refer to the Viceroy's announcement and the Round Table Conference. He will ask:

(1.) (A) Has the attention of Government been drawn to (1) a joint manifesto called the Delhi Manifesto of the Indian Leaders issued as a result of the recent Viceregal announcement regarding the ultimate political goal of India and also to (2) the debate in the British Parliament on the same announcement?

(B) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they support the Delhi Manifesto or the statement contained in the said debate?

(C) Has any correspondence passed between the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India on the said Delhi Manifesto and if so, will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the said correspondence?

AMNESTY TO PRISONERS.

2. (A) Will Government be pleased to state whether they are really considering the question of amnesty, and if so, has any correspondence passed between them and the Home Government on the same subject?

(B) If the answer to the second part of part (A) is in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to lay on the table the same correspondence?

GOLMURI STRIKE.

3. Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have come to any decision on the recommendations contained in the resolution adopted by the Legislative Assembly on Tuesday, the 24th September, 1929, regarding the withdrawal of protection from the tinplate industry in this country and if so, what is that decision?

AMEND ARMS ACT.

The same member has also the following resolutions:—

(1) The Indian Legislative Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council that he may be pleased to undertake the amendment of the Arms Act, 1878, and also the Rules made thereunder with a view to enabling every loyal and peaceful citizen of this country to freely keep and carry sufficient arms of any description without any orders or interference from the Government.

(2) The Indian Legislative Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that he may be pleased to encourage the production and the use of Khadi (Hand-spun and hand-woven cloth) in every part of this country in every possible way with a view to replacing all foreign cotton cloth and yarn used in this country, by means of Khadi within five years.—A. P.

MR. ABDUL BARI CHOWDHARY.

—:o:—

Capitalist Who Champions Cause Of Labour.

"An Admirer" of Mr. Abdul Bari Chaudhury, writes:—

Mr. Abdul Bari Chaudhury, the Merchant Prince of Rangoon, President, Labour Union, Burma and Managing Director of the Bengal-Burma Steam Navigation Co., will be arriving in Bombay on Sunday at 7 a.m. The warrior of many a battle against Capitalism, Mr. Chaudhury has won the esteem and respect of the wage-earners in Burma. Though a capitalist himself, he courageously advocated the cause of the workers of Burma. It will be difficult to point out a single field of public service where Mr. Chaudhury has not had his share in it. He was the sole author of the Seamen's and Millworkers' strike and their ultimate victory in 1920.

After the split of the Old Bengal Steam Navigation Co., sufferings of the Bengal passengers to and from Burma knew no bounds at the hands of the foreign steamship companies. Mr. Chaudhury could not brook this national humiliation and by unceasing work formed the Bengal-Burma Steam Navigation Co., some two years back to ply steamers between Rangoon and Chittagong in competition with the powerful foreign companies such as the British Indian Steam Navigation Co., and the Asiatic Steam Navigation Co.

He is coming here in connection with the ensuing Shipping Conference and to secure public sympathy and co-operation for the Bengal-Burma Steam Navigation Co.

OKHA PORT NEWS.

—:o:—

The Port Officer, Okha Port, wires under date to-day.—

S.S. "Heimei Maru" (Line, Nippon Akodo Kisen Limited., Agents, Messrs. Nippon Kisen Kabushiki Kaisha) arrived at Port Okha on 10th instant, discharged 300 tons of sugar and left for Cutch Mandvi on 11th instant with same bottom cargo.—A. P.

CABLE ITEMS.

—:o:—

London.—His Majesty King gave an audience to Lord Goschen. Lord and Lady Goschen subsequently had a luncheon with the King and Queen.—Reuter.

London.—Five persons have been killed and 20 injured in a collision of a tramcar with an omnibus at Enfield. Both vehicles were overturned and wreck.—Reuter.

Tariff Alterations In Australia

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Canberra.—Further tariff alterations are announced including increased duties on certain electrical goods, fur hats, oils, paints, chinaware, and motor accessories. A duty of nine pence in the pound has been imposed on wool-tops which were hitherto duty-free.—Reuter.

GALE HITS ENGLAND AGAIN.

—:o:—

Thunderstorms And Torrential Rains.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Heavy thunderstorms and torrential rain in the home counties and London this morning signalised the return of gale conditions.—Reuter.

WHO IS GOING TO PAY?

—:o:—

Palestine Riots And Compensation Claims.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

"Who is going to pay," was the chorus of supplementary questions following an answer to the question in the Commons whether arrangements were being made to compensate the Jews in Palestine for the loss of life and property in the recent riots. Dr. Shiels declared that the claims were being considered, and advances on account of compensation could be made in approved cases. He emphasised that claims could be made irrespective of race or religion. He asked for a notice of queries whether the cost would fall on the aggressor or the British taxpayer.—Reuter.

WAR MINISTRY ESTIMATES

—:o:—

Heated Debate In French Chamber.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Paris.—There was a heated scene in the Chamber during the debate on the War Ministry estimates. M. Tardieu denounced the Left opposition as hairsplitting and declared: "You want a battle; we accept it".

On a subsequent division which the Premier said was made a test of confidence, Government had the majority of only 32.—Reuter.

NOT HIS BUSINESS.

—:o:—

Judges' Strictures On Magistrate.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 11.

In disposing of a rule, Justices Ghose and Pearson passed a severe stricture on the tone and language in which the Chief Presidency Magistrate couched his explanation to the rule. "It is a matter of regret that an experienced and able officer of the standing of Mr. Koxborough should have forgotted it was no part of his duty in submitting an explanation to a rule to criticise the judgment delivered by a learned judge of this Court. Furthermore it is necessary to point out the explanation submitted by him is couched in a sneering language and lacks decorum. We must remind him the sooner he gives up this mode of communicating with the High Court, the better will it be for the administration of Justice."—Free Press.

PROGRESS OF BOYCOTT.

—:o:—

Response From Municipalities.

The Hon. General Secretary the C. P. (Marathi) Provincial Congress Committee in a communication to the Press says that as result of the appeals made to the local bodies both by Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram of the Central P. C. P. Committee and the Provincial Congress Committee, thirteen out of twenty Municipal bodies have exempted khaddar from Municipal duty.

The following Municipal committees have neither exempted khaddar from municipal duty nor have they yet given any reply to the letters sent to them:—(1) Nagpur, (2) Warora, (3) Deoli, (4) Kalmeshwar, (5) Saoner, (6) Khapa, (7) Pauni.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

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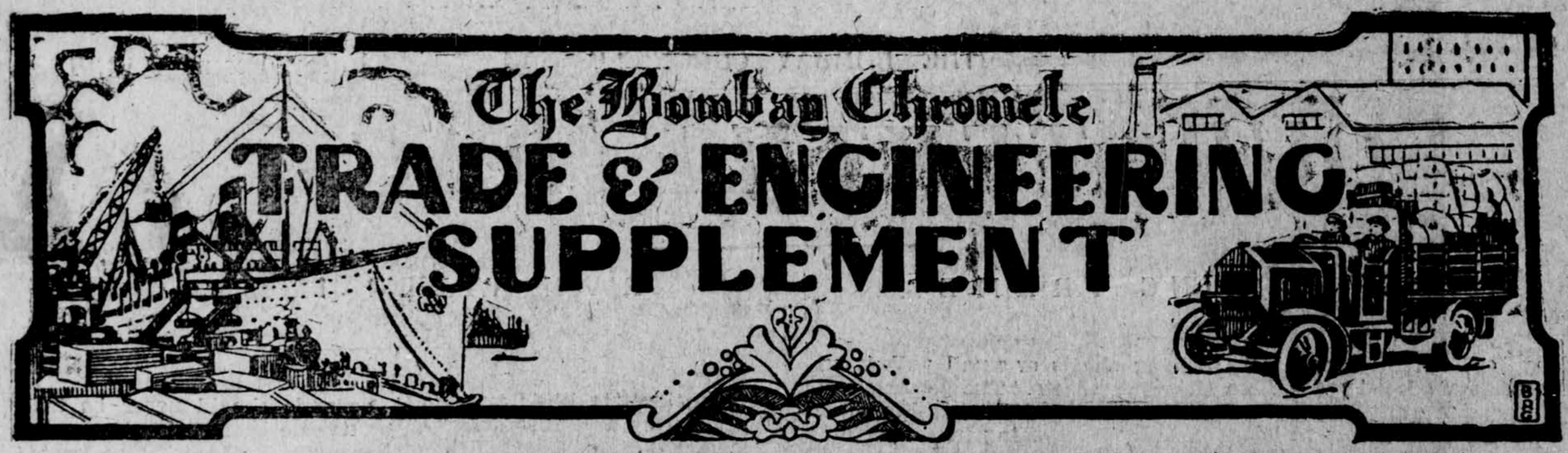
DETAILS ON PAGE 5.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Ltd. by SORABJI PALONJI KAPADIA, edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.



LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

BOMBAY, Friday, December 13, 1929. REGD. NEWSPAPER NO. B 1065.

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Trade & Engineering Supplement

A BUSINESSMAN'S DIARY

BY "CHRONICLER."

... and suggested ... on the principle that half a loaf

OUR TEXTILE PAGE.

IMPROVED RING FRAMES.

Among the several machinery improvements made by Asa Lees and Co. mention must be made of their recent improvements in Ring Spinning Frames. One of these innovations has made it possible to build at the base of the Ring Weft Pirn a bunch of yarn similar to what is accomplished by Winding machines. The motion is very simple, the utility of which will be readily recognized by automatic loom users.

Another improvement is in the rope driving for the Ring frames, allowing facility for changing over whenever transferring from coarse to fine counts or from soft spun to hard spun yarns. Big speeds can be got on the tin roller shafts without either high speeds on driving shafts or small pulleys on tin roller shafts. The gearing end of the frame has been re-designed, enclosing everything in connection with the rope drive, excepting the hand-wheel for regulating tension. The new end has perpendicular sides, instead of the usual bulges which had been a source of trouble in narrow alleys.

To allow the practice of High Draft, small diameter top rollers are supplied. The second underclearer is another improvement; it can be removed as easily as it can be replaced. There is no accumulation of soft laps on the fluted rollers. Tape spindle driving is also supplied with this improved frame.

NOTES.

—:o:—

LANCASHIRE MLLS.

That all is not well even in the fine spinning section of the British cotton industry is shown by a recent statement that nearly 12-1|2 per cent of the spindles in the Bolton District weaving Egyptians are now idle. The American section is, of course, much worse.

* * * *

"LEESONA" MACHINES.

The remarkable versatility of the range of winding machines made under the registered trade mark "Leesona" by the Universal Winding Company is exemplified by certain interesting facts that have recently come to light. The whole of the weft used in the fabric of the airship R101 was rewound on the "Leesona" No. 90 machine; while in an entirely different kind of business, small electric coils are being wound on the "Leesona" No. 102 machine for use in automatic milking machines. The Universal Winding Company specialise solely in winding machines for textiles and electrical works.

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GERMAN MILLS.

According to the latest statistics of the Union of German Cotton Weaving Mills, employment is equivalent to 69.4 per cent, of capacity, compared with 66.15, 61.73, and 64.26 per cent in June, July and August respectively. Owing to keen competition, export business pays bare margins. The figures of employment are based on a normal working week of 54 hours. The German mills systematically resort to short time working to adjust production to requirements.

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JAPAN'S TEXTILE PROGRESS.

A report on the economic and financial conditions of Japan has been recently submitted to the British Department of Overseas of Trade by Mr. G. B. Sansom, British Commercial Counsellor at Tokio, and Mr. R. Boulter, Commercial Secretary. The conditions for the trade in the United States for raw silk and for cotton goods in India and China are two factors on which the export trade of Japan is peculiarly dependant. The effects of the Civil War and Boycott in China was reflected by the decreases in values of goods sold there in 1928. In the Central Area, the values fell from 226 million yen in 1926 to only 192 million yen in 1928, while in the Southern area the decline in the same period has been from 21 million yen to as low as 11|2 million yen.

The number of working spindles in March last was 5-1|4 million, while another 1|4 million will be added during the course of the whole year. The yarn output in May showed an increase to 232000 bales, and a tendency to produce iner counts has been shown itself.

DYEING OF RAYON.

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At a recent meeting of the Blackburn and District Managers' Association, Dr. Percy Bean, Ph.D., M.Sc., lectured on the Dyeing of Artificial Silk, Mr. George Knowles presiding. There were many kinds of rayon with different chemical and physical characteristics and their dyeing properties also varied considerably. One could not obtain absolute uniformity throughout a batch of viscose yarn. This was due in the main to the fact that filaments of different sections reflected light differently and so appeared darker or lighter when dyed together.

Rayon yarn is considerably reduced in strength when wet and the greatest care should be taken to avoid rough or prolonged handling. The shortest efficient process should prove the best. Direct cotton colours were the most important for viscose, because the process of application was simple and comparatively rapid. But one must take into consideration the weakness of wet viscose and its very great affinity for dyes.

It is easier to obtain uniform dyeing by machines than by hand. Prolonged treatment also causes bad winding and the time should not exceed sixty minutes if possible. Strains must be avoided or bright places would appear in the yarn, and so also hard nips must be guarded against. Only soft water should be used so as to avoid precipitation of insoluble soaps on the fibres when dyeing with ordinary soaps or soluble oils. Soap affords lubrication and assists level dyeing.

RAYON WEAVING PROBLEMS.

Some instructive hints were recently given at a lecture delivered by Mr. A. Bailey, of Courtaulds, at a meeting of the Keighly Textile Society. A few points from his lecture are given here.

Avoid strain and friction by using a shuttle rather smaller and lighter than that used for other textiles, but with a somewhat larger eye.

Never put on more size than is actually necessary for the successful passage of warp in the loom. If the yarn is too stiff, it will not bend as it should and subsequent discharging operations will not restore it. But too little size will be as bad, as the ends will fray up and form into small buttons. The one aim should be a pliable end which undulates to the weft and beds evenly.

Good beams are essential. The barel should not be less than 5 inches diameter and reasonably true. The ends should never be tacked on to the beam, even if the beam has a groove in it. The knots in the warp should be short and carefully made. Dividers are preferable to lease rods; and wire healds are more advantageous than cotton healds, and by far the best sort is the knitted flat steel heald.

The reeds, which should be made of flexible wire of the finest gauge consistent with the strength, should be kept well cleaned, and no rough edges allowed to develop. The shed should be kept as small as possible. Uneveness of fabrics is chiefly caused by incorrect letting-off. Uneveness in dyeing can be minimised by weaving pick and pick on two shuttles, or preferably on three. The cloth should be kept scrupulously clean and stainless oil should be used to lubricate those parts where there is a likelihood of splashing.

PATENT CHAINLESS MERCERISING MACHINE.

The patent chainless mercerising machine described here is the patent of a Swiss consulting engineer, Mr. Bosshard, who is an expert in chainless mercerising machinery and in the treatment of all classes of goods such as the Swiss make, and the patent rights for it in Britain is held by Sir James farmer Norton and Co., Limited, whose Indian agents are Garnon, Dunkerly, and Co., Ltd., Bombay. The patent rights in France are held by the Blanchisserie de Thaon.

The machine will do work equal to the best type of chain mercerising machine and consists of 2 mangles with intermediate tension drums. It can, however, be supplied with only one mangle and without the tension drums if desired. The second mangle is a hydraulic mangle which has been found to be desirable as a means of saving the caustic soda.

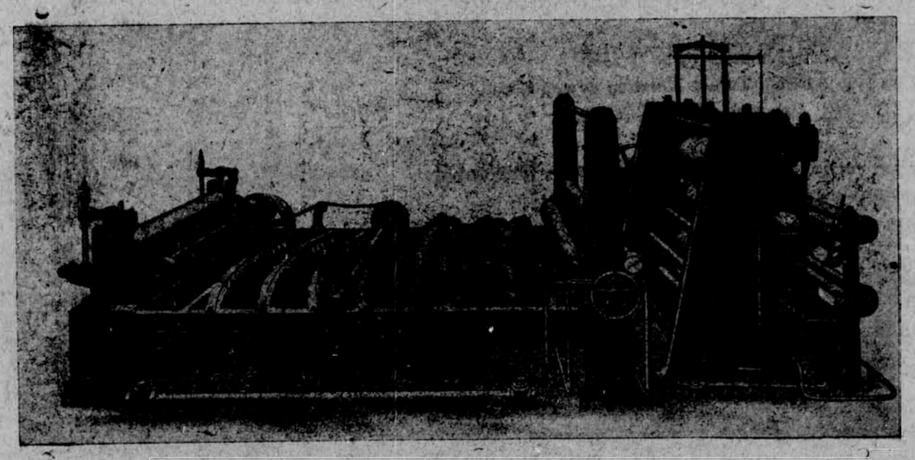
The principle of this machine is that on the first six expanders the cloth is brought out to the full width. This is effected by regulating the length tension in such a manner that the grip on the expanders is sufficient to cause the cloth to expand to the desired width. The length tension can be adjusted to various kinds of cloths as, naturally, lighter cloths will require less bind on the expanders to bring them out to the full width. As the amount of length tension is adjusted hydraulically, by taking gauge readings the same length tension can be applied time after time on similar goods thus ensuring the same degree of mercerisation, etc. By this means heavy and light goods can be run over the machine one after another with the assurance that the correct results will be obtained on them.

After leaving the first six expanders the cloth then goes over eight expanders which are in a trough of water. These expanders are in divisions which are so arranged that the water has to flow from the first division into the second, and so on, on the countercurrent principle. There are in all five divisions.

The machine works at a speed of about 30 to 50 metres per minute according to the weight of cloth. As two and sometimes three pieces of cloth can be run over each other a production of up to 150 metres per minute can be obtained.

The consumption of caustic soda on this machine is 25 to 30 kilos of caustic soda at 33 deg. Beaume for every 100 kilos of cloth. This, we believe, compares with about 40 kilos required on an ordinary chain mercerising machine.

As most cloths require the warp to be better mercerised than the weft the warp being the most noticeable part of the cloth, the length tension apparatus, which is part of this patent, enables very much better mercerising to be obtained. By this arrangement the amount of tension can be exactly arranged and noted for future reference, whereas in other machines the tension can only be arranged by varying the speed between the mangles and the washing-off apparatus. The degree of tension cannot be ascertained by this means and can only be described as working by rule of thumb.



PATENT CHAINLESS MERCERISING MACHINE.

Machinery, Processes & Appliances.

MAKING A BELT ENDLESS.

(By Roy C. Moore, M.E., of Chas. A. Schieren Company.)

Before starting to make a leather belt endless it must be remembered that the work defeats its own purpose unless enough stretch is taken out of the belt. Too much time cannot be spent in removing the stretch which usually amounts to about one quarter inch to the running foot for new belts. In adjusting the clamps and rods be sure that the clamps are centered on the belt and that they are square across it. Tie a smooth board to the rods under the lap and use this as a work table. Pull the belt up taut by tightening the rods. Give the pulleys a half turn or more. This will make it possible to pull the stretch out of that portion of the belt around the pulleys and equalize the pull on both strands. Repeat this operation several times. Be sure the maximum amount of stretch has been removed before proceeding further.

OPENING THE LAP.

If the belt is an old one begin by opening the lap. The point of the lap should be opened without tearing its feather edge. Run the rounded end of a screw driver or a regular lap opener along the point. This lifts the fine edge and keeps it from tearing off. Now the lap should be entered along the edge about 2 1/2 inches back from the point. As soon as enough of the point has been turned back to permit ease of handling a straight pein hammer will serve to finish opening up the lap.

After the lap is opened test the ends to see that they meet squarely along the edge. Always draw the belt up into place before cutting the lap. Also, always cut the belt short on the tongue end of the lap because it is so much more easily prepared than the groove end. Having cut the tongue end to the correct length a plane or spoke shave is used to form the tapered, wedge shaped point. Planing will leave the surface of the tongue quite rough but it can readily be made smooth by scraping. A good workman, during the final scraping, places his square across the belt and scrapes the rough edge on the grain to a straight line.

The surface of the lap must be scratched up preparatory to applying the cement. A piece of card cloth, coarse sand paper, or a stiff wire brush will serve the purpose best. The more fibres raised by scratching up, the better the cement will hold. The fibres over the whole surface must be left standing and all dirt blown off before the cement is applied.

CEMENTING.

Before applying take care to see that the cement is not too thick. It is better to be too thin than too thick. In applying daub it on with a pounding stroke so that it gets into the corners and not only covers the fibres left standing but the fibres below as well. The surface to be cemented should have two priming coats, allowing the first to dry before applying the second. Have squeeze clamps in readiness before applying the third and final coat. The lap should be clamped just as soon as the last brushful of cement is applied. The third coat of cement can be applied generously and before adjusting the squeeze clamps it is a good plan to tack the lap together and to the board to prevent it from swinging. The squeeze clamps should be set 30 minutes before removing.

When cementing the laps of very large belts, do not attempt to apply cement to an area larger than that of your squeeze clamps.

On very large belts it will be necessary to make two or three cementings, moving the squeeze clamps each time. For the ordinary small belt one cementing with one application of the squeeze clamps is sufficient. Six hours or longer must be allowed for waterproof coment to dry.

In the event of damage or injury to a belt it can usually be restored to its original condition by setting in a new section. Open the lap nearest to the injury. Plane down the points of the new section, scratch up the fibres and apply the cement. The details of the work are the same as that described in foregoing paragraphs.

BELT DRESSINGS.

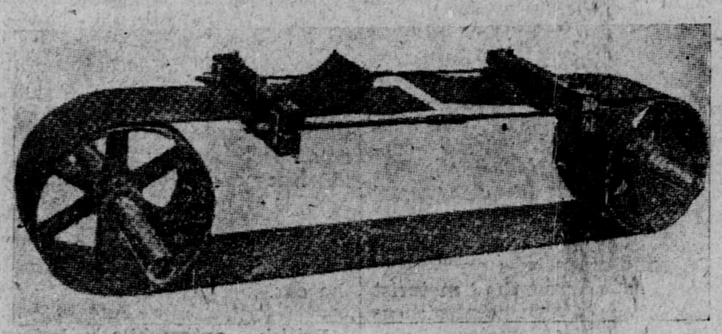
As a belt is bent around the pulleys the internal fibres are rubbed over one another. Unless the fibres are properly lubricated their resistance to wear is minimized, resulting in shorter life. A suitable dressing provides the necessary lubrication to reduce wear to a minimum and makes it possible to run some belts twenty, thirty and even as long as forty years.

"Not only must a belt dressing lubricate the fibres but it must also be of a type that will keep the surface clean, soft and velvety. This is the kind of surface required for transmitting a great deal of power with minimum tension."

Many belt dressings are in all reality only belt destroyers containing linseed oil, resins, asphaltums, pitches, etc. In the case of linseed oil its oxidizing qualities are very hard on the belt fibres. Pitches, resins and asphaltums will help a belt temporarily but they are so sticky they pick up dust and dirt and soon build up a glazed cake on a belt. The worst feature of these preparations is that they have no lubricating value. No one uses resin, asphaltum or pitch for oiling machinery and the same is true of belting.

To be assured of reliable belt dressings the surest and safest way is to buy them from the manufacturer whose belting you use.

Before concluding, here is one more useful tip for belting users. Always dress a new belt thoroughly before putting it on the pulleys. One woudn't take a new car out of the garage until it had been thoroughly greased and for the same reason you will find that it pays to dress new belts before they are used. A belt must be properly lubricated at regular intervals. If lubrication is neglected the belt will not last as long. If, on the other hand, belts receive regular care in this respect they will last longer and render far better service.



THE "ALDA" WELDING GAS ECONOMISER.

In the process of welding, some parts of the operator's time must necessarily be spent in handling the job. Whilst this is being done it has hitherto been the common practice to leave the Blowpipe burning, sometimes for several minutes, before continuing to weld and the waste of gas during this interval makes an appreciable addition to the cost. This, however, can be almost entirely eliminated by using the ALDA Welding Gas Economiser, for which Allen-Liversidge (India) Ltd. hold the patent in India.

If for a lengthy interval the operator shuts off his gas supply, it is usual before starting to weld again, to re-adjust the blowpipe flame. The time taken up on this operation can also be saved by using the ALDA Economiser. In repetition work the saving is considerable, as an interval usually occurs between the welding of each article. For example, in the case of a pressed steel part produced at the rate of 10 per hour, it is safe to assume that the actual welding time would be at the most five minutes and the handling time at least one minute per article, or ten minutes per hour. As the blowpipe would otherwise remain alight continuously, the use of the ALDA Economiser would in these circumstances enable a saving to be effected representing one-sixth of the total cost of gases used on the job.

In an actual test carried out under ordinary workshop conditions, the use of the economiser in weldling 100 parts of Mild Steel tanks (18in. gauge material with

longitudinal seam of 12in. and a circumterential tube of 25-1/4 in.) resulted in a saving of gases amounting to 14-1/2 per cent.

In nearly every welding operation a saving can be effected by the use of the ALDA Economiser. When beginning to work the pressures are regulated and the blowpipe lighted up. During any interval, no matter how short, the resting of the blowpipe on the Economiser immediately cuts off both gases, save for a very minute flow of Acetylene to the pilot jet. On resumption of welding work the removal of the blowpipe from the Economiser automatically turns on the gases and the flame is relighted from the pilot jet. "No readjustment of pressures is needed" and welding operations can be continued without waste of time or gases.

BANANA VINEGAR.

Mr. Harry von Loeseke has recently described the successful manufacture of banana vinegar on a laboratory scale. The resulting vinegar has a pleasing colour, aroma and taste. The method of production consists in making a mash from the pulp and peal of ripe bananas, pasteurising at 750C for 45 minutes and after cooling inoculating it with a pure culture of Saccharomyces ellipsoideus. After vigorous fermentation has commenced, this mash can be used as a starter for a large quantity of pasteurised mash. The pasteurisation is absolutely necessary, because banana mash abounds in acetifying bacteria, which must not be allowed to act in the early stages of the process. Later, acetification was effected by trickling the fermented liquor over beech-wood shavings which had been boiled in water, dried and soaked in strong vinegar. Von Loeseke believes that better results could be obtained by the Orlean's process, in which the fermented juice is brought to a suitable acidity for bacterial acetification by the addition of strong vineger.

MOTORING.

"PRIDE OF ACHIEVEMENT."

A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MOTOR MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY OF GREAT BRITAIN.
WRITTEN BY H. THORNTON RUTTER AND ISSUED BY THE SOCIETY OF MOTOR MANUFACTURERS AND TRADERS LIMITED (BRITISH MANUFACTURERS' SECTIONS) 83 PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.1

The object of this book is to place before the public of the British Empire a fair perspective of what the British motor industry has achieved in face of the difficulties inevitable in surmounting the drain of War, and to hold out the inspiration that, with the goodwill of the public at home and the assistance of the people overseas, the stage is now set for a vast expansion of the use of British mechanical transport throughout the World.

The British Manufacturers' Section of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, Ltd., was formed in 1927 to represent all the varied branches of the motor manufacturing industry of Great Britain. Manufacturers of motor products representing, in general, 75 per cent. home labour and material are eligible. Membership totals 440, and includes virtually all the recognised manufacturers of chassis, parts and tyres. A list of members, with a classified list of their products, can be obtained free on demand either from the Head Office or from one of the Overseas Offices of the Section.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE CAR.

Thirty years ago there were only some 3,000 motors of all sorts, private carriages, commercial vehicles and hackney cabs in Britain.

In 1900 the Automobile Club of Great Britain and Ireland (now the Royal Automobile Club) organised a tour of Britain by motor vehicles covering 1,000 miles. The cars visited all the chief towns and cities in their tour which included part of Scotland.

So successful was this demonstration in proving to the public that the motor vehicle was a practical mechanical road transporter that in 1905 the number of motors in Great Britain had multiplied sevenfold. Statistics of that period give the figure of 23,000 motors as running on British roads.

In 1907 the workers in motor factories in Great Britain were making 1,000 cars and commercial vehicles month of that year and increased the total to 14,000 per annum in 1910.

OUTPUT OF BRITISH VEHICLES

It is estimated that there were 40,000 people engaged in the motor industry at that time. There were eighty car and commercial vehicle manufacturers at this period in England, Scotland and Ireland although the last named had only one small factory in Belfast.

Out of these eighty British manufacturers of that day, thirty of the firms are still producing motors under the same titles. The remainder have either quit the business, amalgamated with other motor firms or reappeared under new names.

In 1911 the production of British motors increased to 19,000, the workpeople employed numbered 66,000 and British motors were steadily making their mark in the automobile world for their sturdy qualities.

The result was that in 1913 the public bought 44,000 cars and commercial motors from British factories and nearly 9,000 cars, business vehicles and chassis were sold abroad.

INCREASED EMPLOYMENT.

It is well that we should be reminded that time alone can remove the consequences, direct and indirect, of the greatest struggle the World has ever seen the war.

Nevertheless British motor makers never lost heart and in spite of all difficulties production increased from 44,000 in 1913 to 88,000 in 1923, employing 194,000 workpeople in the whole industry.

To-day it may be estimated that 250,000 men and women are engaged directly in the manufacture of motors and probably yet another 250,000 in the many allied trades from which the manufacturer obtains his raw materials and accessories. Motor production has indeed become one of the greatest industries of the country.

British motor production jumped up to 132,000 vehicles in 1924 due to the production of popular priced models and from that date increased by 30,000 vehicles per annum until to-day it has reached over the 200,000 mark.

BRITAIN INVENTS TYRES.

The whole world is indebted to Great Britain for first producing the pneumatic tyre. But for this invention, little progress could have been made in motor road transport as the solid rubber tyre could not fully absorb the road shocks caused by uneven surfaces travelled over by the vehicles.

The pneumatic tyre gave comfortable travelling as well as swifter moving vehicles. Motorists to-day are apt to forget the debt they owe on this account to the pioneer tyre makers for this British invention.

The experience gained in solving the various troubles in the early tyre production has placed Great Britain foremost in this important part of the equipment of the road motor.

One has only to refer to the existing world speed records, all made on British tyres, to realise their quality must be the highest grade to withstand such strains.

IMPROVING THE VEHICLE.

In the years from 1900 to 1912 the passengers and drivers of motor vehicles were none too well sheltered from inclement weather conditions in open cars, the then prevailing type of private carriage or in open "cabs" or the driver's front seats of commercial vehicles.

The windscreen was an "extra" in those days, and the motorist had also to buy such accessoies as horns, clocks, speedometers, etc., and pay to have them fitted, instead of such equipment being included in the list price of the complete vehicle.

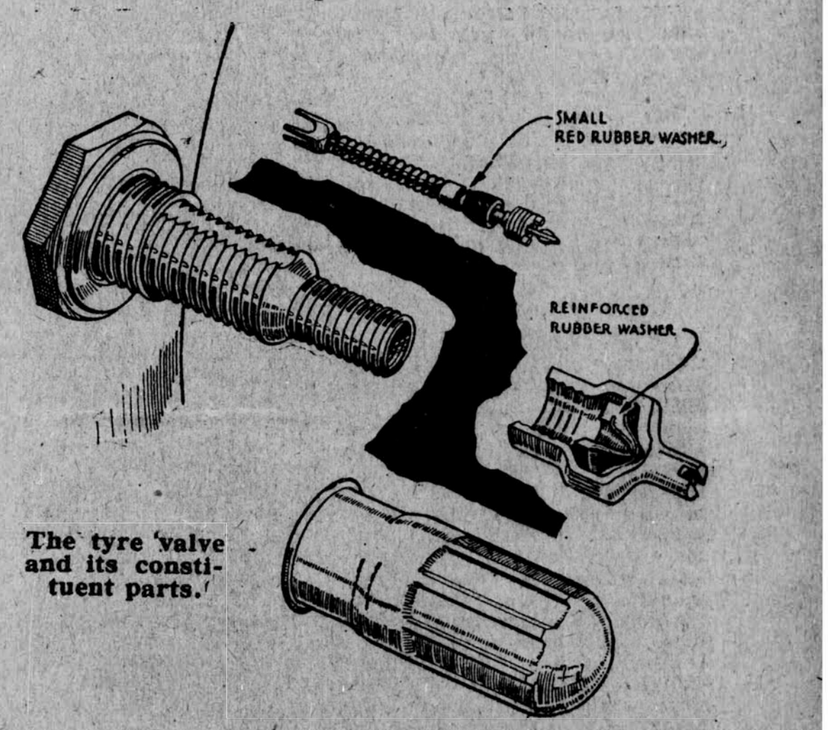
TYRE VALVE "INSIDES."

The "insides" of the type of valve used by the majority of tyre makers are unquestionably dependable; but they are not everlasting, and, being rather light and fragile, are easily damaged when they have been removed, as when an air-tube is being changed. So it is distinctly advisable to carry a few on the car as spares. They are put up in little tin boxes for this purpose and are obtainable from all tyre dealers.

Then, too, the rubber sealing pad inside the small cap must be in good condition if it is to prevent air leakage. It deteriorates in course of time (quickly if the cap is tightened with a pair of pliers, which ought not to be necessary); so half a dozen of these should also be kept available.

A new cap for each valve is advisable periodically—every twelve months or even less—for though the sealing pads will sometimes last for two or three years, they are prone to disintegrate after a while, and bits then get into the valve inside. One indication of this is the escape of the air before the cap can be refitted after using the pump; it means that a piece of detached rubber has lodged under a part of the valve "inside" though the same thing may be due to dirt in the pump nozzle.

Slow leakage of air—the tyre going "soft" after standing a few days—is often due to an imperfect valve cap.



The tyre valve and its constituent parts.

The "spare wheel" was another development in this period after many experiments had proved that the detachable rim was not as acceptable to the public as changing the complete wheel when a puncture of an inner tube or a cut tyre cover compelled the driver to provide a new wheel covering to continue the journey.

Changing tyres on the roadside was a longer and more irksome job than changing the complete wheel.

To-day every motor vehicles carries one or two spare wheels, while comfort and full protection is given to the drivers as well as the passengers in carriages and commercial vehicles alike by adequate hoods and side windows.

The standard equipment of the car of to-day does not however stop at spare wheels and hoods. It is seldom indeed that the purchaser of a car is called upon to outlay any additional money on such accessories as can be regarded as necessary for the comfort or efficiency of the car as a unit.

More often is it to be found that refinements amounting to luxuries are included in the fixed price of the car.

British automobile designers were responsible for the practical construction and adoption of worn rear-axle drive as an alternative to the bevel wheel drive and the longer stroke piston for the engine as well as the development of the more silent running motor.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SMALL CAR.

From 1912 and onwards up to the present day the more efficient high speed engine of small capacity was created by British engineers, and the foundation laid for the small car giving good and economical service to its owner whether for business or general utility road transport.

In developing the high-speed engine—that is a motor which could rapidly increase its useful power by a greater number of revolutions of the crankshaft and flywheel per minute—more attention was given to the metallurgical problems of its construction.

This was the outcome of it having been established that lightness in construction was, within limits, a question of metallic strength.

Therefore, as well as providng better balancing of the moving parts themselves, British motor engineers sought for lighter and yet stronger materials to use for construction.

New steels and aluminium alloys were produced to give lighter, yet stronger connecting rods and pistons, chassis frames and transmission gears.

FINANCE FOR FOREIGN TRADE.

With reference to the recent analysis in "Indian Finance" on the above subject, the following comments may be of interest as suggesting a line of thought which appears to have been hitherto overlooked, writes a Clive Street Businessman in a recent issue of that journal,

An accurate estimate would appear to be very nearly an impossibility in view of the fact that many large importing and exporting firms arrange their own finance internally by placing export finance against import finance, and putting on to the market only such balances on either side as cannot conveniently be arranged by themselves.

As regards the amount of finance provided by the exchange banks, various methods of calculation have been suggested; but for the most part they are based on several assumptions which cannot be easily verified, and which, therefore, render the results of little practical value. It may, however, be of interest to endeavour to evolve some formula which, by reducing the number of assumptions to a minimum, would provide a rough approximation to the desired figure.

The mechanism of exchange is so complicated that it is probably desirable to start from first principles, and then to consider the subsequent developments and endeavour to see how far the theoretical formula agrees with the facts of to-day.

A SIMPLE CALCULATION.

Let us take the case of two countries, say England and India, which are about to commence trading with each other, and assume that goods to the value of £5,000 a week are about to be exchanged. It is fairly obvious that in the first place, there will be no question about the old axiom that imports must pay for exports and 'vice versa.' We must now consider how an exchange bank would function. For the sake of simplicity suppose there is one bank only with a London and an Indian branch, and that when the goods are shipped from either country the branch buys the corresponding bill of exchange. It is clear that each branch continues to buy bills weekly which it despatches to its foreign branch for ultimate collection from the foreign buyer of the goods. If the period of transit is three weeks each branch in the first instance has to provide £15,000 before it receives any return in the shape of a bill from its correspondent. After that period it begins to accumulate bills in its portfolio and in due course receives payment for those bills. Each branch, therefore, has to provide finance for the trade from its own country until it begins to realize the proceeds of the bills sent to it by its foreign correspondent. As soon as the bills are paid it is no longer necessary for the bank to provide funds from its own resources, for each week it realizes £5,000 from a bill, which enables it to buy the corresponding export bill for the same week.

TURNOVER.

The vital point to ascertain, therefore, is the length of time each branch is providing funds to finance the weekly shipments before it gets a regular supply of funds from its bills payable. We can now make our theoretical illustration a little more in accord with facts by assuming that the bills received in London from India are payable on an average within a week, whereas the bills received in India from London are not as a rule payable before nine weeks. In that case the London branch provides £5,000 weekly for the period of transit 'plus' one week and the Indian branch provides the equivalent of £5,000 weekly for the period of transit and nine weeks. In these circumstances the London branch has to find £20,000 and the Indian branch £60,000. Over a period of one year we can say that the London branch has to find 4/52 of the total value of the goods exchanged and the Indian branch has to find 12/52 of the same figure.

In order that these fractions may approximate to actual facts we must ascertain the average period of negotiability of the bills payable in each country. The major portion of Indian export bills are, undoubtedly, discountable immediately on arrival, whereas import bills in India are generally held until maturity. Only by a collection of statistics from all the exchange banks in London and India could any reliable figure be obtained, and it is possible that the guesses of one week and nine weeks above are not too wide of the mark. Any estimate would, however, have to take into account the invisible balance which consists of private remittances, loans and other adjustments; but it is not likely that this would make more than a small percentage error in the result.

Taking the value of imports and exports annually to be about Rs. 312 crores in each side we get Rs. 24 crores as the amount of finance required in London and Rs. 72 crores as the amount required in India. As already stated, by no means the whole of this is provided by the exchange banks, and it has been suggested in the article referred to that 30 per cent. of imports and 10 per cent. of exports are financed by private agencies. The figures would, therefore, be reduced to Rs. 16 crores and Rs. 65 crores roughly. It is interesting to note that the latter figure corresponds more or less with the deposits of the exchange banks in India and the former with their capital in London.

WHO FINANCES TRADE?

An obvious criticism of the above argument is tnat in actual practice the Indian branch does not have to wait for the maturity of the import bill, but draws on London as soon as its export bill arrives. Similarly it holds its import bills solely on account of its London branch and as soon as they are paid it remits the proceeds to London. It would appear, therefore, that the London branch carries the trade from London for the whole period up to the date of the maturity of the bill, and the Indian branch carries the export trade only for the period of transit. This conclusion is entirely contrary to that arrived at previously, and it requires clear thinking to solve the apparent contradiction.

What actually happens is that, as trade develops and the number of banks increases, an exchange market is created by means of which banks are constantly transferring surplus sterling or rupee balances among each other, and the resultant book-keeping tends to obscure the primary facts referred to above. It must be clear, nevertheless, that these remittances and drawings do not affect the situation as a whole, namely, that the London banks are out of their funds till they discount their bills, and the Indian banks are dependent on import bills for replenishing their cash balances. Business on the daily exchange market illustrates this point very clearly, for no bank will continue to buy export bills unless it can obtain cover in some form or other from imports.

To summarize the arguments, it may be stated that the resources of exchange banks consist of capital, deposits and Indian export bills in London, and deposits and London export bills in India. Bills in London and India ultimately balance each other, and we are left with the conclusion that the amount of finance locked up in trade is so much of the capital and deposits as is necessary to cover the period between the purchase of outward bills and the date of realisation of inward bills. Some balance of deposits is, of course, necessary to bridge any gaps caused by temporary excesses of imports over exports or other emergencies, and it is also well-known that the London exchange banks frequently discount their own bills out of their surplus resources. It should be noted, however, that as soon as a bill is discounted the problem becomes one of finance for inland and not foreign trade, and this fact would not make any difference to the main argument of this article.

THE MYSORE GOVERNMENT SOAP FACTORY.

(BY S. G. SASTRY, INDUSTRIAL CHEMIST.)

After a number of preliminary experiments in 1917, the Government decided to start a modern Soap Factory at Bangalore. A modern plant with a modest output of soap by the boiling process was obtained from England in 1918 and was installed in a small building. In the early stages, only one variety of a pure household soap equal in everyway to a very popular imported variety was manufactured. Very soon after this, experiments to manfacture high class milled toilet soaps were undertaken and in November 1918 the first Mysore toilet soap was placed on the market. Even though the finish and the mode of packing left much to be desired in the early stages, public encouragement was not lacking owing to the intrinsic merit of the article produced. These defects were gradually removed as more and more experience was gained, The factory always aimed at high quality and the Government were also of the opinion that anything manufactured at their pioneer factories should be of tip-top quality.

Business prospered from year to year and during the ten years of its existence the plant and equipment have nearly quadrupled. The Government have recovered all the money they have invested in the plant besides getting interest for the money advanced for fixed capital and working capital. The Factory has always provided liberally for depreciation.

The gross profits earned by the Factory till 30th June 1929 come to Rs. 3,80,770. The Factory has paid to Government in the form of interest till 30th June 1929 a sum of Rs. 69,365. Besides this the Factory has earned till 30th June 1929 a net profit of Rs. 1,13,197. Further there is a depreciation reserve of Rs. 45,577. These figures are extracted from the balance sheets of the Factory duly audited and certified by the Comptroller to the Government of Mysore. The amount invested by Government in the Soap Factory is Rs. 83,550.

The soaps manufactured by the Government Soap Factory, Bangalore, have become famous throughout Southern India, specially so a variety of Sandal Soap prepared by the Factory. The market for the Sandal Soap is extending in Northern India also. A guarantee is given that the products of this Factory are free from any sort of adulteration and other injurious chemicals. It is a testimony to the excellence of the products of this factory that there are to-day nearly ten British firms and an equal number of Indian firms trying to imitate and compete with Mysore Sandal Soap.

The pioneering work of this factory has stimulated private enterprise in the States. There are today in Bangalore alone three of four private factories whose combined business comes to four to five lakhs of rupees a year. The policy of the Government of Mysore is to pioneer new factories to demonstrate that an article of high quality can be manufactured in India. As soon as private enterprise comes forward to take over these concerns, the Government will transfer the factories to the people of the State under suitable guarantees regarding the continuance of the industry in the State.

Teh Factory possesses a Vacuum Evaporator for the recovery of crude glycerine and this will have to be installed in order to recover the by-product of the soap industry, namely, glycerine. This requires the extention of the Factory a little more and this logical development should take place in the near future to complete the experiments on soap making which the Department started about ten years ago. Enough experience has been gained to hope that the future extention will prove a success.

INDIAN MANGANESE.

Before the year 1926, the record production of maganese in India took place in the year 1907, when 902,291 tons were raised. In 1926, the output rose to 1,014,928 tons, valued at £2,590,357, f. o. b. Indian ports; the rise in output was, however, accompanied by a decreasc in value. In 1927, the production rose to the highest yet recorded figure of 1,129,353 tons, accompanied by a rise in value to the peak figure of £2,844,237, f.o.b. Indian ports. During the year 1928, the upward tendency of manganese was not maintained, the output falling to 978,449 tons, valued at £2,321,201, f. o. b. Indian ports. In 1924, first grade ore, c. i. f. United Kingdom ports, fetched an average price of 22.9d. per unit. In 1925, this price fell to 21.5d. in 1926 to 18d, and in 1927 also to an average figure of 18d. In January 1928, the unit price for best Indian and washed Georgian ore lay between 16-1/2 d. and 18-1/2d. Prices remained nominally at this figure during the first half of the year, but the business done was small. During the latter half of the year it became definite that the Harriman Concession in Chiaturi in Georgia from the Soviet Government was to be terminated, and that the Soviet Government intended to work the mines themselves. Probably on this account the price of best Indian ore dropped slowly to about 16d. in December. The average price for the year of first grade ore was 17d. A falling price had been anticipated when it became known four or five years ago that the Harriman group of American financiers were negotiating with the Soviet Government for the development on modern lines of the manganese ores of the Caucasus. From 1925 onwards there was, in fact, a large increase in the total output from Russia and Georgia but only to figures obtained before the War.

AUTOMATIC ROAD SIGNALLING IN BOMBAY.

The automatic traffic signalling which is to be inaugurated in Bombay at all centres of heavy vehicular traffic, particularly at squares and the junction of several roads, has been given a serious trial the first time at the junction of Princess Street and Queen's Road from where an endless stream of vehicular traffic (automobiles predominating) passes in three directions.

There are three signal-posts erected near the junction, one facing the Marines Lines station, another exactly at the junction of the two roads, and the third facing Princess Street. While the first-named always shows the signal of "line clear", allowing the traffic from the Marine Lines station side to proceed northwards (towards the Charni Road station side), the central one shows either "line clear" or the "danger" signal (by the usual red-coloured glass), as the exigency of the particular moment demands, thus effectually controlling the traffic rushing from the north to the south, or diverting it into Princess Street.

A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT.

The controlling machine is set up on the footpath near the Aimila Automobile Company. When the last-mentioned signal-post (facing Princess Street) shows the danger (red) signal, the central one shows at that time the "line clear", and all seems to be going on with clock-like precision.

The only fly in the ointment in the beginning was the ignorance of some motor drivers who, evidently, having neither time nor the means to read the papers, did not know of the inauguration of this system which is known as one-light system. They used to dash past the signal, and could only be checked by the sepoy on duty shouting at the top of his voice, not before they had—to use the language of the turf votaries—passed the winning post by a good length!

A few views of the installation at work have been shown in the panel on this page.

Views of the Automatic Road Signals at work. (I) Toplight. (II) Sidelight. (III) The Policeman on Duty. (IV) The Switchboard. (V) The Engineer-in-Charge, and inner view of Signalling apparatus.

NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LTD.

At the last ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the New Mofussil Company, Ltd., Mr. Davidas Madhowji Thakersey presiding, the directors' report for the year ended June 30, 1929 stated that the cotton crop during the season was a fair and average one and that the result of the season's working was satisfactory. The total number of bales of cotton pressed in the company's factories was 58,683 against 60,461 the year before. The net profits of the year including the balance of Rs. 697 of last year amounted to Rs. 2,24,585 exclusive of Rs. 13,300 paid as gratuities to employees of the company. Out of this the directors had decided to transfer the sum of Rs. 4,000 to doubtful debts accounts and the sum of Rs. 2,20,000 to depreciation account, leaving a balance of Rs. 585. Adding to this a sum of Rs. 1,25,000 transferred from the reserve fund, there remained a sum of Rs. 1,25,585 to the credit of profit and loss account. Out of this the directors recommended a dividend of Rs. 40 per share which absorbed Rs. 1,25,000, leaving a balance of Rs. 585 to be carried to next year's account.

The report was adopted, Mr. D. M. Thakersey was re-elected a director and auditors were appointed.

GENERAL MOTORS ENTERS THE RADIO FIELD.

MORE THAN 50 PER CENT. INTEREST IN NEW COMPANY.

Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., President of General Motors Corporation, and David Sarnoff, Executive Vice-President of the Radio Corporation of America, made the following announcement recently.

"As a result of negotiations during the past few weeks, General Motors Corporation has just concluded an agreement with the Radio Corporation of America, General Electric, and Westinghouse, under which it proposes to enter the radio business in a large way.

A new corporation to be called General Motors Radio Corporation has been organised with a capital stock of rupees two crores 75 lakhs preferred and Rs. 27,50,000 common shares of no par value. The Radio group is to contribute rupees one crore 34 lakhs in cash and to grant licenses under all their patents covering radio sound and picture receiving and reproducing sets for use in homes and motor vehicles. General Motors Corporation is to subscribe rupees one crore 40-1/2 lakhs in cash and to assume the management of the new enterprise.

The Radio group, consisting of Radio Corporation of America, General Electric Company and Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, will own 49 per cent. and General Motors 51 per cent of the total stock.

RADIO INSTALLATION IN GENERAL MOTORS CARS.

Not only do we believe that there is a great opportunity for the development of the radio business as an adjunct to the motor car, but the radio field in general is one that is closely related to the motor car and electric appliance business in which the General Motors is engaged.

The Radio Corporation of America will continue independently, as heretofore, both as to the manufacture and distribution of its products, and the General Motors Radio Corporation will develop its business along separate lines. The Radio Corporation and the General Motors will co-operate to make the new arrangement a success."

Speaking for the General Motors Corporation, Mr. Sloan said, "New Cadillac and a La Salle cars have been designed for radio installation and thousands of installations have already been contracted for by dealers. As quickly as possible the same facilities will be available for other makes of General Motors Cars."

ELECTRICITY AND THE LAUGHING CAVALIER.

A MODERN FAIRY TALE.

In a dusty hall of a stately museum there hung a painting which showed a full-length picture of a laughter cavalier.

It was a man in the prime of life, with a reddish face and sparkling eyes. He wore yellow leather top-boots, blue trousers, a jacket of the same colour, adorned with an elaborate lace collar on which his dark curls hang down.

On his left side was the shining hilt of his sword and in his right hand he held a broad-brimmed hat, adorned with feathers.

Many generations of visitors had passed him, and he had taken stock of them with his somewhat critical smile.

With astonishment he had noticed that gradually the courtliness and gallantry of their manners disappeared together with the bows and ribbons of the gentlemen's attire, whilst the lace collar shrivelled up.

There had been such a number of changes in the ladies' fashions that our cavalier could only remember a few "milestones".

The crinolines took the place of the "Directoire age" costumes with their slim lines; the "queue" (dress-improver) the cork-screw curls were succeeded by the "knot".

During the last years he began to appreciate the development of fashion more and more. He rather liked "bobbed hair" and silk stockings.

Only the uniform of the doorkeeper did not change. When the museum was closed, the cavalier was bored to death. At least he felt bored to such an extent, that he decided to go for a walk.

One balmy evening in spring the cavalier walked out of his broad black frame. He felt somewhat stiff from standing for such a long time at a stretch and at first he walked to and fro in the gallery in order to get his legs a bit supple. The parquet floor, which was as smooth as a mirror was a splendid exercise ground. Then he went downstairs, humming the lay of some ancient minstrel came into the big hall and found the front-door closed. But this did not trouble him much, he escaped through the keyhole.

Outside twilight was falling. He inhaled the fresh night air, taking deep draughts. He walked on slowly, unnoticed by people passing, though he himself could see them. The bustle of the street stupified him—he noticed so many things that were new to him—he was overwhelmed by new impressions everywhere, until at last he felt quite fatigued. What surprised him most was that he did not see any horses.

He did see vehicles that went of their own accord and he looked in at the window to see whether the horse was hidden somewhere inside the carriage, but every time he lookked into the eyes of some beautiful woman, and this embarrassed him. He also noticed big carriages, gliding along the streets on iron bands and at the top a rod passing along overhead wires, but no horses .....!

He saw people rushing along on a kind of high stool on two wheels with a stool handle-bar at the front.

Our cavalier walked through busy, illuminated streets full of shops and it was as if he was walking through rooms full of treasures. Nowhere did he see a candle or oil-lamp and yet everywhere there were bright lights shining—any number of them.

He could not discover where the light came from. It was as if people had little suns of their own at their disposal. The walker began to get thirsty, so he walked into a big inn, went straight up to the bar and took a big glass of wine. It tasted like nectar and fully satisfied, he sat down on a chair listening to the music that sounded throughout the place.

He looked about him, but no players were to be seen. The notes steadily continued, but there were no musicians. He did not know what to think of it. he dd not feel at home in this new world and decided to go back to his museaum. He found the old hall attendant sleeping on a bench in the gallery. Evidently the man had gone his rounds a second time. Had he missed the cavalier, had he waited for him?

He went up to him on tiptoe and whispered into his ear the same questions that had occurred to him on his walk.

The hall-attendant moved his thick lips and muttered something ..... The cavalier bowed down to him. "Electricity" he understood.

He pronounced the word after him and stammered.

It was new to him.

TRAVANCORE'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

At the last meeting of the Travancore Economic Development Board held at the office of the Conservator of Forests under the presidency of Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai, Director of Agriculture and Fisheries, several important subjects came up for discussion, among which was the scheme for inaugurating a Fishery Loan Fund prepared by the Director of Agriculture and Fisheries. The main feature of the scheme is that the proposed fund should consist of Rs. 50,000 formed by an annual contribution by Government of Rs. 5,000 for 10 years, which has to be deposited in the Central Co-operative Bank, wherefrom loans out of the fund have to be issued only to fishermen's co-operative societies of unlimited liabilities on the recommendation of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the loans being ordinarily issued only for the purchase of fishing gear, canoes, catamarans, and other fishing appliances.

Committees were then appointed to consider the possibilities of small industries in Trivandrum with the aid of electric power and to devise ways and means for developing the seewpine industry in Central Travancore. It was also resolved that the causes of the present low prices of tapioca and other foodstuffs be investigated. The industry of coir mats and matting was also resolved to be investigated with a view to find out the difficulties experienced by Indian manufacturers and the methods of overcoming such difficulties. Another item in the agenda was the question of the desirability of executing the Adirapalli Irrigation scheme as early as possible. It was resolved that the Government be addressed on the subject.

WORLD'S TEA PRODUCTION.

The world's production of tea during 1928 is estimated to have been in the neighbourhood of 863,000,000 lbs. Of this enormous quantity, which is approximately double the total for 1900, the British Empire, through its two great producing countries, India and Ceylon, supplied some 630,000,000 lbs., or roughly 73 per cent. Of the 630,000,000 lbs. of tea produced last year by India and Ceylon, India's share was 394,000,000 lbs., of which 54,000,000 lbs came from Southern India, where there are still large areas of land available for tea cultivation. The remaining 236,000,000 lbs. came from Ceylon, where production has increased so rapidly that there is now no further land suitable for tea-planting. Attention is therefore being directed towards more intensive cultivation of the plant which is the mainstay of Ceylon's prosperity. It is only during the present century that Southern India has become an important tea-producer, due largely to the great attention that has been paid to the improvement of the quality of its product, and it is, perhaps, from this quarter that the largest future development in tea-planting may be expected.

Tea-growing is said to be developing in Malaya, where production per acre is reported to be heavy Another tea-growing area of recent development is the Karen Hills, in Burma; has from this district have already realised good prices on the London market when small invoices have been offered, and the quality with improved manufacture would, it is said, compare with good Darjeeling. The total amount of tea imported into Great Britain last year was just under 510,000,000 lbs., or nearly 60 per cent. of the world's production, and the amount actually consumed there was, in round figures, 424,000,000 lbs., which works out at some 9-1/2 lbs. per head of population.

CELL CONCRETE.

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The 'Concrete Journal' published a short aricle in their August issue on Cell Concrete and since have heard that Messrs. The General Construction Co., Ltd., have just secured the license for the manufacture of this patened process in India, and hope, at an early date, to be in a position to commence its manufacture.

The Managing Director of the company above mentioned made investigations during his recent visit to England regarding this material and is of the opinion that it has a very wide field for future use in this country. Its subjects and one of its very wide use covers a very wide range of subjects and one of its very atractive features is its very great insulating value, as from numerous experiments which have been made it has been proved that Cell Concrete walls built up of normal blocks prove to have two and a half times greater insulating value than brick walls of the same thickness.

In some of the colder climates it is very largely used as insulating material on steam pipes and heated surfaces, which normally lose a tremendous amount of power through loss of heat.

It has largely taken the place of cork and other substances for insulation in ice factories, cold storage plants, etc., and for building construction purposes most of the factories in Europe are working to their full capacity.

The General Construction Co., Ltd., Club House Road, Madras, and Feltham House, Ballard Estate, Bombay will be pleased to furnish any further information to those interested in the subject prior to getting manufacturing plants in working order.—

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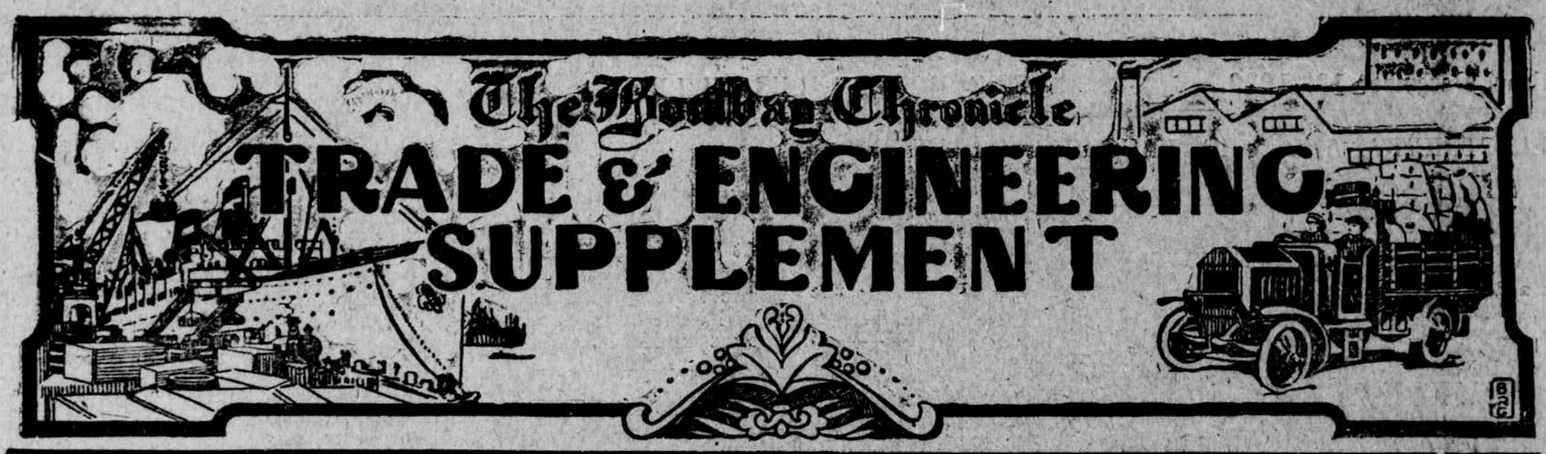

BOMBAY, Friday, December 13, 1929.

A BUSINESSMAN'S DIARY.

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(Continued from page 1\).

look ahead and not yield to the exigencies of the moment in a panic.

* * * *

There is a tendency to once again consider the textile industry as only Bombay's concern and a provincial matter. We have known of these tactics in regard to the excise duty, when other provinces were set up against Bombay. But the cotton industry is the premier industry of India and Bombay is the nerve centre not only of the textile industry but of all Indian commerce and industry. If Bombay falls, the rest of India suffers. But are not other provinces also effected. Already the mill industry is migrating more and more to the mofussil. The new mills and extensions are all out of Bombay and many of the older mills out of this city are not so prosperous as they should be. The latest symptom has been that a large concern out of Bombay and supposed to be one of the most prosperous in India has raised seven per cent. debentures to the extent of seventy lakhs of rupees!

* * * *

THE AFTERMATH OF HIGH EXCHANGE.

The Government of India are now paying the price of an enforced high exchange, not only by the increasing poverty of the people but by having to borrow at a high rate of interest and yet being unable to meet their liabilities without allowing the exchange to fall.

Trade has not yet revived and the busy season is still late in coming. While money rates are falling all over the world Government are paying higher and higher rates on their Treasury Bills, and still they cannot hold up the Exchange or effect the Home Remittances in sufficient quantities, without borrowing in London once again this year.

The money market, which means mostly the foreign Exchange Banks, are reaping the advantage. They are not putting by any funds in anticipation of a seasonal trade revival. They have learnt to adjust their needs on minimum balances, which they replenish from London by selling sterling to Government and investing again in Treasury Bills at very attractive rates.

By means of a simple exchange arbitrage operation they have been able to rake in sometimes even 6-1|2 per cent. They could buy rupees near and sell them three months ahead and buy the Treasury Bills with the proceeds yielding on the whole as much as 6-1|2 per cent. London finance houses and Banks are having the advantage once again!

* * * *

THE TRADE OF INDIA.

The principal features of Trade in India during 1928-29 were:—

1. Prices in India were generally on the downward trend, though the decline was not of any great magnitude.
2. The balance of trade was in favour of India to the extent of Rs. 52 crores compared with Rs. 50 crores in the preceding year.
3. The rupee exchange exhibited a fair degree of steadiness; and
4. There were violent reactions in the export trade in food grains and flour which showed a remarkable decline.

* * * *

CHEAPER ELECTRICITY FOR BOMBAY MILLS.

The Bombay mills will be very soon enabled to reduce their power costs as the rates for electric charges are to be lowered. A para in the report of the Andhra Valley Power Supply Company, Ltd., runs as follows:—

"The question of reducing our rates to cotton mills in Bombay has been receiving our serious attention for some time and we have offered to them what amounts to about ten per cent. reduction in Power rates, twenty per cent. reduction in cost of plant supervision and thirty-three per cent. reduction in our minimum charge for power. We believe these rates are liberal and beyond this we are unable to recommend any further reduction at the present time. The mill-owners are still considering the matter."

Meanwhile, the Bombay Mill-owners' Association have circulated an elaborate memorandum on Power costs, recommending the Bombay mills to have their own Electric Generating Installations by which they will be able to lower their costs, particularly in case of strikes. During the last two general strikes the Bombay mills are said to have paid away lakhs of rupees, specially as minimum charges, all of which would have been saved if the mills had their own plants. The reductions offered by the Hydro-Electric Companies as a counter attraction, particularly when capital for new works is not plentiful, may have their due effect.

IRRIGATION IN BOMBAY.

The revenue report of irrigation works in the Bombay Presidency excluding Sind for the year 1927-28 shows that the year under review was marked by unprecedented rainfall and heavy floods in Gujarat which seriously damaged canals, tanks, roads, railway lines and buildings. The capital outlay on tanks and canals, for which capital and revenue accounts are kept up to the end of the year under review was Rs. 991 lakhs. A sum of nearly Rs. 11 lakhs was spent during the year on the Nira Right Bank Canal project which is practically completed. This irrigation scheme which includes the remodelled Nira Left Bank Canal is by far the largest so far constructed in the Bombay Deccan. The canal depends for its supply upon a storage lake 32 miles from Poona and passes through the northern tracts of the Satara District and the Phaltan State and it mainly benefits the western portion of the Sholapur District, a tract notoriously liable to famine. The old Bhatgar Dam is now submerged in the lake formed by the Lloyd Dam and this lake impounds 24,198 million cubic feet of water and supplies the remodelled Left Bank Canal and the new Right Bank Canal, both of which take off from the pick-up weir at Vir on the Nira river, some 17 miles below Bhatgar. The Right Bank Canal ends near Mohod in the Sholapur District, the total length being about 106-1/2 miles.

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